



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SACCO/VANZETTI CASE

PART 12 OF 14

FILE NUMBER : 61-126

SUBJECT

Sacco/Vanzetti

FILE NUMBER

61-126

SECTION NUMBER

10

SERIALS

796-830

12
AUG 18 1927
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

August 17, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I am returning herewith report signed by Mr. J. E. Daly as to his examination of the files of the New York Office relating to Sacco and Vanzetti; the report dated August 15, 1927 signed by Agent in Charge James L. Craven of the Boston Office relating to the same case; and the report of Special Agent William J. West of the Boston Office relating to his examination of the Bureau files with reference to this case.

These reports have been carefully examined by Mr. Farish and myself and we fail to find anything therein bearing either directly or indirectly on the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vanzetti.

Respectfully,

61-126

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/92 BY SP4/STH/HC

61-126-496
AUG 17 1927
Div. Five
J. Edgar Hoover

1-3254
BU: MSS
63-126-797

RECORDED

AUG 25 1927

August 25, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAMRINE.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,
copy of report of Agent E. J. Connelley, dated
St. Louis, Mo., August 16, 1927, regarding the
SACCO-VANETTI case, together with photostatic
copy of clippings attached to said report.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 80406.

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON, MASS.

REPORT MADE AT: St. Louis, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-16-27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/11-16/27	REPORT MADE BY: E. J. Connelley, S. A. C.
TITLE: NICOLO SACCIO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI			CHARACTER OF CASE: Possible Anarchistic Activities of Sympathisers
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>There have been no material developments in the general situation in this district, as to the activities of the sympathisers of the above Subjects. Any disturbances which can be traced to this will be immediately reported. No disturbances have been traced to them to date, and the meetings held have been without incident.</p> <p>PENDING.</p> <p>DETAILS</p> <p>Reference is made to my report, dated 8-11-27, entitled as above.</p> <p><u>AT ST. LOUIS, MO.</u></p> <p>Activities of the sympathisers of the above Subjects have been orderly in this district, and there have been no material developments indicating that disturbances are planned.</p> <p>The meeting of the St. Louis Committee for the Defense and Freedom of SACCIO and VANZETTI was held 8-12-27, at the Italian Fraternal Hall, Delmar and Vandeventer, which was entirely orderly, and it was announced that another meeting would be held on Saturday, August 20, 1927, at the same hall.</p> <p>On 8-14-27 one [redacted], living at [redacted], St. Louis, engaged in an argument at the home of [redacted] with one [redacted] bar proprietor [redacted] all supposed to be friends with [redacted] taking the side of SACCIO and VANZETTI, and [redacted] maintaining that they had received a fair trial, and such argument led to a fight, and as a result [redacted] stabbed [redacted] who was taken to a hospital,</p> <p>ENCLOSURE ATTACHED</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. J. Connelley</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>61-126-799 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A.M. AUG 18 1927 DEPT. OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: [redacted] FILE [redacted] JUL 18 1927 RECORDED AND INDEXED: AUG 18 1927 CHECKED OFF: JACKETED:</p> <p>WASHINGTON REFERENCE: #2 1 enc *mg</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Bureau 1 Phila 2 St. Louis 1 Columbus 2 Boston 1 New York 1 Chicago</p> <p>EJC:CBH</p> <p>Mr. [redacted] 9/23/27 H-2</p>			

b7c
[redacted] being arrested and released on \$1000 bond, pending outcome of the
hearing of [redacted]

On 8-14-27, at meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, in Unity
Hall, Grand and Page Bldgs., the SACCO and VANZETTI case was discussed, but no
action taken as to same. This was a meeting called for the transaction of the
regular business of the organization.

For the information of the file, there is enclosed clipping marked A,
from the August 12, 1927 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch paper, in reference
to the statements, etc., of the former agents attached to the Boston office, of
which accounts have previously appeared.

My reference is to two other editorials marked B and C, which also appear in
said clipping, the attitude of each paper can readily be determined.

Should anything occur which is the result of the activities of the groups
mentioned in this district, facts will be communicated by wire to the Director.

PENDING.

61-126

August 17, 1967.

RECORDED

61-126-79
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In line with our conference of several days ago, I directed the Boston and New York offices of this Bureau to request all files in their offices having any bearing upon the Sacco - Vanzetti matter, and to submit and file a detailed report of this request for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was any information contained in these files that would give any indication of evidence as to the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vanzetti, and further to ascertain any information that might indicate any alleged collusion between the Federal and State authorities in this case. The same instructions you will recall were also issued to Mr. Callen of the Bureau at Washington. At the same time I suggested that instructions be issued to the United States Attorneys at Boston and New York to have an Assistant of their offices make an independent examination of the files of the Bureau in each of those two cities and to submit a report of their findings thereon. I also suggested that an Attorney of the Criminal Division of this Department in Washington make such a check and submit a memorandum as to his findings.

These suggestions were approved by you and instructions were issued by you to the United States Attorneys at Boston and New York, and to Mr. Parrish, an Attorney in Assistant Attorney General Bahring's Division.

I am now informed that these examinations have not been completed and I am attaching hereto, for your information and as "Exhibit 1", a copy of a communication received by me from my Agent in Charge at Boston giving his report as to the review which he usually made of the files in the Boston office on the Sacco-Vanzetti matter.

I am attaching hereto, marked as "Exhibit 2", a copy of a communication from Special Agent West of the Boston office covering his re-examination of the files in the Boston office on the Sacco-Vanzetti matter.

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W.F.

I am attaching hereto, marked as "Exhibit 3" a copy of a communication received from Mr. Daly, the Agent in Charge at New York, covering his examination of the files in the New York office in the Sacco - Vannetti matter.

I am attaching hereto marked as "Exhibit 4", a summary of the files of the Bureau of Investigation at Washington in the Sacco - Vannetti matter prepared by Mr. Cullen covering his review of the files. On Mr. Cullen's re-examination of the files he has stated that he finds nothing in addition to what is already contained in this brief and what has been already submitted.

I am attaching hereto, marked as "Exhibit 5", a summary of the files of the Boston office, relative to the Sacco & Vannetti case, which has been prepared by Mr. Cullen of the Bureau at Washington.

I would suggest that the enclosed memoranda of findings be immediately transmitted to the Attorney General at London, Vermont, in order that he might have the opportunity to personally review these summaries and reach his conclusion as to whether or not there is any information in the possession of the Department at Boston, New York or Washington which should be submitted to the State authorities of Massachusetts as having any bearing upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vannetti or indicating any collusion between the Department of Justice and the State authorities at Boston.

Respectfully,

Encl.

Director.

P. O. Box 239,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Massa.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

August 15, 1927.

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF *delivered*

DATE *7/12/27*

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL
and
CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASS. AUTHORITY *SP 8005/100*
ON *7/6/100*

Dear Sir:

In re SACCO and VANZETTI

Pursuant to your verbal instructions under date of August 11, 1927, that a thorough examination of the files of the Boston office be conducted for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same contained any information relative to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti, the following report is respectfully submitted for your information.

After a careful examination of every memorandum and report pertaining to this case in the Boston office I find but three reports which would have any possible bearing on the subject matter of this inquiry.

One under date of December 6, 1921, submitted by Agent [REDACTED] of the Boston office entitled: SACCO and VANZETTI CASE, [REDACTED] Radical Matter, Boston File No. 104/21. With reference to this report it may be noted that Agent [REDACTED] while conducting an investigation relative to the theft of an automobile, the property of the Honorable Judge Webster Thayer, information was obtained from one [REDACTED] to the effect that her husband, [REDACTED] had stated to her that he drove the car which contained the men that shot the paymaster and guard at South Braintree, Mass. Further examination of this report disclosed that this matter was reported to [REDACTED], who assigned [REDACTED] to assist [REDACTED] in this investigation. It is also noted that on November 28, 1921, [REDACTED] was questioned by [REDACTED] and denied making the statement to his wife relative to driving the bandit car. b7c

Under date of December 14, 1921, Agent [REDACTED] submitted an additional report wherein it is stated that the matter was again referred to [REDACTED] who stated he did not think there was any further need of investigation into the statement of [REDACTED]. Further investigation by Agent [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] developed that [REDACTED] had made similar statements to the [REDACTED] on December 3, 1921, who believed her to be unreliable and placed little credence in her story.

Under date of December 18, 1920, William J. West of this office submitted a report entitled: BOMB EXPLOSION WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY,

September 16, 1920, wherein reference is made to the incarceration in the Dedham Jail, Dedham, Mass. of an under-cover informant for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the Wall Street Bomb Explosion. Examination of this report fails to reveal any information which would have any bearing on the guilt or innocence of the accused in the above mentioned case.

With the exception of the two above mentioned reports the examination of the files of the Boston office fail to reveal any information relative to the guilt or innocence of subjects in the case entitled Commonwealth v. Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti.

With reference to this examination the following files were reviewed.

The Wall Street (New York) Bomb Explosion of September 16, 1920
The Sacco - Vanzetti Defense Committee, Boston, Mass. The Bomb Explosions of June 2, 1919. File relating to Luigi Galleani, Italian anarchists, of Wrentham and Lynn, Mass. Bomb Explosion at Franklin, Mass., February 28, 1919. File relating to "Cronaca Sovversiva, Italian anarchist paper published by Galleani at Lynn, Mass., in 1917 and 1918. Files relating to [redacted] and [redacted]

b7c

Respectfully,

(s)

James L. Craven,
Special Agent in Charge.

COPY

Exhibit 2

Boston, Mass.

August 15, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Under date of the 11th instant, the undersigned Agent was directed by you to submit a full report, after a thorough search of the files of the Boston office, relating to any information contained therein which would have any bearing whatever upon the possible innocence or guilt of the two defendants, Nicola Sacco or Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted of murder in Massachusetts.

The above named two defendants were found guilty by a jury in the Superior Court for Norfolk County, at Dedham, Mass., on July 14, 1921. The crime of which they were convicted is alleged to have occurred at South Braintree, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1920. Both defendants were arrested in or near Brockton, Massachusetts, on May 5, 1920.

Since their conviction there have been seven motions for new trial, all of which have been denied by the trial justice, Judge Webster Thayer. The matter has been to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts upon two occasions, in 1926 and again in 1927. See Commonwealth v. Sacco, 255 Mass. 369. The latter Supreme Court decision, if the writer recalls correctly, was sent down in 1927 and will be found in the Advance Sheets for 1927.

Also, the Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. Alvin T. Fuller, under his power to pardon or commute, gave many weeks of work to a personal consideration of the entire case, eventually on or about August 3rd, refusing to submit the case to the Governor's Council for pardon or commutation.

Concurrently, with his personal investigation of the matter he also designated a committee of three, composed of President Lowell, of Harvard University, President Stratton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Probate Justice Grant, to conduct an investigation of the entire case and that committee found against the two defendants.

The execution of these two defendants was set for the week following midnight of August 10, 1927.

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DATE 7/2/82 BY SP8075/MC

Shortly before midnight of the 10th instant, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of his Council granted a respite until midnight of the 22nd instant, in view of the fact that at that time the defense had pending before a single justice of the Supreme Court exceptions which were allowed the following day, August 11th and which will be heard by the Supreme Court on August 16th.

It will be recalled that during the trial, upon the matter of so-called "consciousness of guilt", the defense sought to overcome false statements made by the defendants at the time of their arrest and evidence of their carrying loaded revolvers by injecting into the trial evidence of so-called anarchistic activities of those men, by reason of which they feared arrest and deportation.

Upon hearing of one of the last motions for a new trial, their then counsel, Mr. William Thompson, of Boston, Mass., argued the above phase of the case and also alleged that a conspiracy existed between the U. S. Department of Justice, or its agents, and the district attorney and his assistants to secure the conviction of the defendants, as well as alleging that the Bureau had within its files evidence which if made public would clearly establish the innocence of the two men.

Therefore, in accordance with your instructions to search such files for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any information at all existed which had any evidentiary value as to the innocence or guilt of these men, the search was made.

Your Agent has personally reviewed the following files in the Boston office, namely, files relating to:-

The Wall Street (New York) Bomb Explosion of September 16, 1920. The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Boston, Mass. The Bomb Explosions of June 2, 1919. File relating to Luigi Galleani, Italian anarchist, of Wrentham and Lynn, Mass. Bomb Explosion at Franklin, Mass., February 28, 1919. File relating to "Cronaca Sovversiva, Italian anarchist paper published by Galleani at Lynn, Mass. in 1917 and 1918. Files relating to [redacted] and [redacted] b7c

The largest and more recent of the above files is that relating to the Wall Street Bomb Explosion of September 16, 1920, (Boston file No. 104, and subdivisions) which also includes reports relative to the activities of the Sacco - Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Probably the two most important matters appearing therein and having any bearing whatever upon the case of the Commonwealth are reports relating to one [redacted] and those relating to placing of an informant in the Dedham, Mass. Jail where the defendant Sacco was confined. b7c

Under date of December 6, 1921, Agent [redacted] of this office, submitted a report entitled "Sacco-Vanzetti [redacted]"

[redacted] - Radical Matter." By reference to that it will be noted that [redacted] reported that her husband, [redacted] arrested for the theft of an automobile, had been involved in the South Braintree murder. Agent [redacted] inquired into that matter, both from the above angle and also because of the theft of the automobile. You will please note that he reported the matter of the theft of the automobile to the office of the U. S. Attorney and that the statement of [redacted] relative to the implication of her husband in the murder was reported and investigated by the State Police, which body also made the investigation for the prosecuting attorney in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Therefore, it is plainly apparent that in reporting the matter to the State authorities this office did all that was required. b7c

The other report adverted to is that of the undersigned for December 18, 1920, entitled "Bomb Explosion, Wall St., New York City, Sept. 16, 1920. That report advises that "on November 24th, in accordance with arrangements previously entered into between Agent and the District Attorney of Norfolk County and Sheriff Capen, of Norfolk County Jail at Dedham, Mass., the Italian under-cover informant was delivered into the custody of [redacted] for confinement at the jail in cell adjacent to that occupied by Nicola Sacco. He was entered on the records of the institution as having been incarcerated from Brookline, Mass. on the charge of attempting to rob and was awaiting trial on appeal."

That report further continues, as follows:-

"He was thoroughly advised that he would be confined for weeks probably before he could secure an opportunity to get in touch with Sacco and that he was, under no circumstances, to force himself upon Sacco but to let Sacco approach him and under no circumstances was he to make any reference to anarchistic activities without Sacco first broaching the subject, which would probably not occur for some time."

On November 30, 1920, the informant reported that he had been able to secure but little information, owing to the stringent regulations at the jail, but did report the following:

"During their conversation in the yard subject said that he was an anarchist, that he was against the capitalist, but that he had never killed any man, and that he would be proven innocent of the crime with which he is charged when his case comes to trial this month, adding that a man who conducts a shoe repairing shop near the scene of the crime in East Braintree knows who did the shooting. X X X Informant also feels that if subject is convicted he will be less discreet and therefore more likely to give expression to his feelings."

On December 1, 1920, report was received at the Bureau office from the jail to the effect that the informant had incurred the suspicion of the defendant Sacco because of his remarks and on December 3, 1920, he

was removed therefrom and on December 4, 1920, was directed to return to New York City and report to that office.

While confined at Dedham, Jail the informant received from the defendant Sacco a writing in Italian, of which the following is a translation:-

"I have been arrested but I am innocent. They have accused me of having committed a terrible crime, simply because I have been the defender of the workers and also because I am an Italian. The Italians are despised by the Americans. Have you ever read 'La Notisia'? It has every day two columns concerning the agitation in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti. As soon as you read this, destroy it. They do not allow us to talk. They never allowed me to go out for seven months. I have always been imprisoned in this tomb."

The aforementioned two reports, as previously stated, are the only two which contain any reference to the innocence of either or both defendants, and the last report, which was shown to Judge Harold P. Williams when he was U. S. Attorney at Boston, it will be noted is a statement by the defendant Sacco.

The informant it will be recalled was placed in the Dedham, Mass., Jail for the purpose of securing any information possible concerning the Wall Street Explosion of September 16, 1920, and was done in November, 1920, after all possible information at New York City had been followed without success.

That step was taken for the reason that in August, 1920, after the defendant Vanzetti had been convicted at Plymouth, Mass., of an alleged attempted hold-up of December, 1919, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee had been formed at Boston, Mass., and it soon became apparent that that organization had become a focus of all anarchistic activity throughout the United States at least, because nearly all if not all anarchists were corresponding with that group and it was felt that if the Wall Street explosion had been an anarchist demonstration the name of the perpetrator might finally reach the Committee and in turn the defendant Sacco, as the Sacco-Vanzetti case was then assuming prominence.

Under date of October 11, 1920, Mr. George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent of the New York City office, wrote to Mr. John B. Harrahan, Agent in Charge at Boston, as follows:-

"In connection with the investigation of the Wall Street Explosion, please forward memorandum on Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicolo Sacco, including the birth-place of both. If you can see no objection you may send the original files on the above, which will be immediately returned to you on examination. Agent West of your office suggests that we mention the fact that Agent [redacted] has submitted reports in reference to this matter."

b7c

Under date of October 13, 1920, in reply to the aforementioned letter from the New York City office, Agent in Charge Hanrahan of the Boston office wrote New York City, as follows:-

"Complying with request contained in memorandum attached to letter from Division Superintendent Lamb under date of October 11, 1920, I beg to advise that I have had a thorough search made of the files of this office and am unable to locate any additional information on Bartolomeo Vanzetti other than what is contained in Agent [redacted] reports, copies of which you took with you. In connection with Nicola Sacco, I am unable to find any information in our files, but I am enclosing herewith report of Agent [redacted] made today in regard to this subject."

b7c

Under date of October 14, 1920, Agent in Charge Hanrahan, of the Boston office, wrote the New York City office, as follows:-

"Referring to your letter of October 11th on subjects, you will find enclosed the history and record of Vanzetti as shown by his State Prison record. All the available information which we have on Sacco was sent to you on the 13th. This covers all the information which we have on Vanzetti and any additional information gathered on subjects will be immediately forwarded to you."

Accompanying the above letter was sent a copy of the report of Agent [redacted] of the Boston office, for October 13, 1920, entitled "Ferdinando Sacco, Dedham Jail, Dedham, Mass., alleged murderer, highway robbery and anarchistic activities." That report contained information relative to Sacco's birth, residence, occupation and activities which the Agent secured from the State Police and from the Chief of Police at Milford, Mass. The Milford police also reported one previous arrest, that of December 9, 1916, at which time Sacco was fined \$25.00 for breach of the peace in connection with the making of a so-called radical speech.

b7c

The report upon Bartolomeo Vanzetti, referred to in the first letter by Agent in Charge Hanrahan, of the Boston, Mass., office, was made by Agent [redacted] under date of August 30, 1920; and is captioned "Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Massachusetts State Prison, Boston, Mass., alleged anarchist and highway robbery." That report was made because of the receipt of a report from Agent [redacted] Paterson, New Jersey, office, under date of April 15, 1920, advising that certain persons in the Boston district, amongst whom was Vanzetti, were to receive copies of an anarchist manifesto written by one Ludovico Caminita. The report of Agent [redacted] of the Boston office, for August 30, 1920, merely contained transcript of the records of State Prison relative to the history of the defendant.

b7c

With further reference to the placing of the informant in the Dedham Jail, there appears a letter from Agent in Charge Hanrahan

of the Boston office, under date of October 18, 1920, addressed to Mr. George F. Lamb, of the New York City office, reading as follows:-

"Referring to suggestion of Mr. Flynn that yourself and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco be worked up in connection with the Wall Street Explosion, it is desired to inform that Sacco has not yet been sentenced and that Vanzetti's followers and sympathizers are active at the present time in attempting to secure a new trial for him so that there does not seem much possibility of obtaining any information from them by direct methods. The only thing that suggests itself is that an Italian attempt to 'rope' Vanzetti. It would be an easy matter to place someone in Vanzetti's cell. We have no one in this vicinity available for such an assignment but possibly you or Mr. Flynn could furnish such a person. Will you kindly call this to Mr. Flynn's attention?"

Subsequently, that is to say, sometime in November, 1920, the undersigned, in accordance with instructions, made arrangements with District Attorney Katmann and Sheriff Capen to place the informant in the jail at Dedham, and both of those officers were agreeable to assist the Federal Government to that extent. That was the first occasion, it may be stated, upon which the writer ever met either of those two men.

As nearly as can be recalled, in conversation with the District Attorney, he advised that his office was anxious to locate the stolen funds and also to apprehend one Michael Boda, suspected of being implicated. Therefore, under date of November 29, 1920, the following letter was addressed to the New York City office of the Bureau:-

"In connection with the anticipated trials of the two Italian anarchists, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, on the charge of murder and robbery at Braintree, Mass., in April last, the District Attorney for Norfolk County, Massachusetts, suggests that in view of the large sums of money being spent on behalf of the above two anarchists, that it is barely possible that the \$15,000 stolen at Braintree has gotten into the hands of their supporters in New York City and for that reason desires to know whether or not the New York City office of the Bureau could ascertain

b7d

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

however, nothing was done by any office of the

Bureau with reference to the location of Rods and the aforementioned inquiry was the only work done upon the same.

The defense apparently is of the opinion that the records of the Boston office of the Bureau will disclose that Sacco and Vanzetti were being sought after by this Bureau and that after the death of one Salcedo in New York City, particularly, they were placed under surveillance.

To establish the fact that no warrant of arrest was in existence for either Sacco or Vanzetti as alien anarchists, because of their membership in the "Cronaca Sovversiva" group of anarchists led by Luigi Galleani, your attention is invited to the Bureau's letter of October 16, 1920, initialed TFB-WMR, signed Lewis J. Bailey, Chief, addressed to J.B. Hanrahan, Agent in Charge of the Boston office. That letter contained the names of all alien members of that group for whom warrants of arrest issued in 1918. The names of Sacco and Vanzetti do not appear therein, although it contains the names of witnesses who testified for the defense in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial of 1921.

The first intimation the undersigned ever had that any such persons as Sacco and Vanzetti existed came at the time of their arrest. The Bureau will find in its files a letter dated about May 14, 1920, signed George E. Kelleher, Division Superintendent, Boston, Mass., advising of the arrest by the local authorities of those two men and that their names appeared upon a list of subscribers to the Italian anarchist paper "Cronaca Sovversiva". The crime was committed April 15, 1920; the arrests were made on May 5, 1920, and the above letter was written to the Bureau on May 14, 1920.

Your attention is invited to report of Agent [redacted] New York City office, for April 3, 1918, entitled "Cronaca Sovversiva". That report was found today in Boston file No. 4634 (War period file). It reports the following communication received by the sheet on August 10, 1916, reading as follows: "In whatever concerns the Cronaca, I am with you. Yours for the revolution. (signed) F. Sacco, Milford, Mass." That no doubt is a communication from Nicola Ferdinando Sacco. The undersigned saw it for the first time today when he unearthed it in one of the war period files. b7c

In the same file was found a list of communications taken under search warrant process at the plant of the "Cronaca Sovversiva", Lynn, Mass., on February 22, 1918, by the U.S. Marshal's office. That list contains mention of a postcard from F. Sacco to R. Schiavina, August 10, 1916, and two letters from B. Vanzetti to "Cronaca Sovversiva" dated September 14th and 24th, 1916.

In October, 1919, this office secured from the Newton, Mass., Police Department, several hundred index cards found between the walls of a barn being razed at 304 Adams street that city. These were identified or at least understood to be cards relating to subscriptions to the

"Cronaca Sovversiva." This office now has in file No. 104-54 one such card in the name of "Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Successor's Lane, Plymouth, Mass." for 1916.

The defense in the Sacco-Vanzetti case has also attempted at least to connect their arrest and trial with the arrest for alleged members of the Communist Party of America on January 2, 1920, or so they were commonly termed "The Red Raids." Permit the writer to again state there is no such connection, for the reason that these arrests were of alleged Communists and not of anarchists, and when the two defendants were arrested on May 5, 1920, they were not being sought by this Department, nor was any officer of this Bureau present at the time of their arrest, nor was it known beforehand that they were to be arrested.

Whether or not the agitation created upon the public in general by these raids and arrests had so influenced the mind of the people in general that an impartial jury could not be secured for the trial of the two defendants in June of 1921, the writer cannot, of course, state and any statement either way would be mere conjecture. It may be stated, however, that in April and May of 1920 hearings upon habeas corpus were had before Judge Anderson in the U.S. District Court at Boston and he returned a decision adverse to the Government. See *Gelyer v. Sheffington*, 265 Fed. 22, for June 23, 1920.

Apparently what the defense counsel or friends of Sacco and Vanzetti had in mind were investigations conducted by the Bureau into the bomb explosions of June 2, 1919, at which time bombs were placed in or near the homes of prominent persons in seven or eight cities of the United States.

Luigi Galleani, an Italian anarchist of Wrentham, Mass., and a number of his associates, had been arrested on Immigration warrants in the Spring of 1918. He was deported in June or July of 1919, after habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted, if the writer recalls correctly. Those bomb depredations occurred about the time of the deportation. Investigations into those explosions continued well along into 1920.

A review of those files, including reports of agents from the New York City office of the Bureau who were working in the Boston district in March and April of 1920, fails to show any reference therein to either Sacco or Vanzetti and it is fair to assume that had the Boston office then the knowledge it has now with reference to the connection of Sacco and Vanzetti with Luigi Galleani they would have been surely the subjects of inquiry at that time.

The Sacco and Vanzetti defense has also in the past alleged that in furtherance of this so-called conspiracy between the Boston of the Bureau and the District Attorney's office of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, that the files of the Boston will show considerable correspondence passing between those offices.

The only correspondence found in a review of the files are two letters, one from the Boston office to Frederick G. Katzmann, District Attorney, Dedham, Mass., and an answer from Mr. Katzmann. Under date of August 6, 1921, - after the trial - the following letter was sent Mr. Katzmann:-

"This office is taking the liberty of transmitting to you the enclosed translations of articles appearing in the Italian papers L'Agitazione and L'Anno di Boston; Il Martello, of New York, and Il Proletario, of Chicago, in reference to the recent trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

"You will note that some of these articles are by Aldino Fellosani and Felice Guadagni, of Boston, Mass., both of whom are interested in the case of the above defendants.

"The article from Il Proletario, signed 'R.B.', is evidently the writing of Romolo Bobba, an Italian member of the IWW, whom you may recall as having been one of the defendants in the IWW prosecution of some few years ago. These articles are sent you merely for your information."

In acknowledgment of those articles, which this office felt were of a threatening nature, Mr. Katzmann under date of August 9, 1921, replied as follows:

"I have yours of the 6th inst. enclosing copies of Italian newspaper comment on the recent Sacco-Vanzetti trial. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in having same translated and forwarded to me; I am very grateful to you."

The Bureau's attention is also invited to its communications of November 28, 1922, initialed JEH-LMR; February 13, 1923, initialed JEH-LMR, and February 24, 1923, initialed JEH-LMR, all relating to a visit of Attorney Fred H. Moore, then of the Sacco and Vanzetti defense, to the Atlanta Penitentiary. Information contained therein was to the effect that Mr. Moore was endeavoring to negotiate with Federal prisoners Luban and Martini to confess to having committed the crime with which Sacco and Vanzetti were charged. That information was conveyed to the then District Attorney, Mr. Harold P. Williams, who had been an assistant at the time of the trial and later U.S. Attorney at Boston. That was another occasion upon which the Boston office cooperated with the office of the prosecuting attorney.

bx
During the trial of the two defendants, in June and July of 1921, Agents [redacted] of the New York City office, and [redacted] then of the Boston office, attended for the purpose of obtaining any information concerning so-called radical activities. A report submitted by Mr. [redacted] under date of June 10, 1921, entitled, "In re: Sacco and

Vamsetti" contained the following:-

[REDACTED] informed me today that while at luncheon with the Judge and while discussing the case, the Judge remarked that he thought the case would last into July and that the prosecution had a weak case and he did not think that Sacco and Vamsetti would be convicted on the evidence thus far presented." b7c

"While coming in on a train from Dedham [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] remarked confidentially to [REDACTED] and agent that he could not understand why he was called by the prosecution because any testimony that he would give would be of no assistance to the State. x x x

"It is the opinion of the newspaper men, and others about the court, that the subjects will be acquitted, and in view of this fact I do not believe there will be any radical demonstrations." b7c

Under date of June 8, 1921, Agent [REDACTED] in his report for that date made the following statement:-

"The other day the court officers stopped spectators from taking notes in court and only allowed certain spectators to enter the court room, but today the Judge became very angry and remarked that the court belonged to the people and spectators could take all the notes they wished and no orderly ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ person was to be denied the right to enter the court room and listen to the trial of the above subjects".

The undersigned has made a careful search of all files which he thought might in any way contain a reference to either of these defendants and while this communication is a rather lengthy one it was deemed advisable to bring to the attention of the Bureau every scintilla of evidence or information which might in any way pertain to the innocence or guilt of either or both or which might in any manner be interpreted to indicate any connection between the Federal and State Governments in the prosecution of that case.

Very truly yours,

(S) William J. West,
Special Agent.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, all files in the New York office pertaining to NICOLA SACCIO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI were read with a view to locating therein any report or information having a bearing upon the guilt or innocence of SACCIO and VANZETTI with respect to the crime for which they have been convicted, or any information which would disclose the intimate relations in any degree between Government Officials and any State Officers working in the SACCIO-VANZETTI case.

The first file is entitled:

SACCIO and VANZETTI
1920 to August, 1921
61-27.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/82 BY SP9001/b7c

The first report in this file is by Agent [redacted] Boston, dated November 20, 1920, entitled:

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

Based upon information from Agent [redacted] b7c
Paterson, New Jersey, that VANZETTI, among others, had received copies of an anarchistic manifesto, written by one CAMINITI, Agent here reports that VANZETTI is in custody of the authorities at Boston. VANZETTI'S record was obtained from [redacted] b7c
This report states that the nature of the crime charged against VANZETTI, is that on December 24, 1919, at Bridgewater, he did assault FRED E. COX with intent to rob. Subject denied the crime.

The next is a letter from JOHN B. HANNAHAN to the Division Superintendent, New York City, wherein it is requested that the New York office arrange to have one or two Italian speaking Agents attend the trial of SACCIO and VANZETTI at Dedham, Massachusetts, on May 31, 1921, for the purpose of seeking information concerning anarchistic activities throughout the country, in view of the fact that a large number of Italian anarchists will attend the trial.

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] b7c dated June 14, 1921, wherein he reports that he attended a meeting at Quincy, Massachusetts, at which meeting one BIEDENKAPP spoke and discussed the SACCIO-VANZETTI case and termed it a frame-up of the Department of Justice.

The next is a series of reports by Agent [redacted] b7c covering his attendance at the trial of SACCIO and VANZETTI in June, 1921.

These reports cover his conversation with various individuals in and about the court-room, but contain no direct evidence bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] b7c for July 27, 1921, reporting

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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that he was in attendance as an observer at the trial of SACCO and VANZETTI, in the Norfolk County Court at Dedham, Massachusetts.

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] Boston, for August 4, 1921, wherein he incorporates a translation from an Italian newspaper concerning the SACCO-VANZETTI case. b7c 21.

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York, quoting translations from other Italian newspapers in the same case. b7c

The final report in this file is a translation made by Agent [redacted] Boston, of an article appearing in "La Notizia", an Italian newspaper of Boston, under date of August 27, 1921. b7c

The next file is in a folder entitled:

SACCO & VANZETTI
SEPTEMBER to DECEMBER
1921
File 61-27.

The first report is by Agent [redacted] New York, for September 15, 1921, wherein he reports the translation of an article appearing in the September 3, 1921 issue of "Il Martello", a paper edited by CARLO TRESCA. b7c

The next report is by Agent [redacted] Boston, for December 19, 1921, wherein he reports that the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE of Boston is conducting a vigorous campaign in behalf of SACCO and VANZETTI and this Committee is raising funds through the holding of entertainments and donations received. b7c

The next report is by Agent [redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, for December 19, 1921, wherein he reports covering a meeting of the Unemployment Council at Bridgeport, Connecticut. b7c

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York, for October 7, 1921, wherein he incorporates a translation of an article published in the "Umanita Nova", an Italian newspaper, which translation deals with the SACCO-VANZETTI case. b7c

The next report is by Agent [redacted] New York, for October 11, 1921, translating another article from "Il Martello", with respect to the SACCO-VANZETTI case. b7c

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The next is a report by Agent [redacted] Springfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1921, wherein he reports covering a meeting at Liberty Hall, Springfield, Massachusetts, October 23, 1921 and of collection raised for the defense of SACCO and VANZETTI. b7c

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York, October 28, 1921, covering a meeting at 133 W. 51st St., New York City, where ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN spoke on behalf of the above named Subjects, SACCO and VANZETTI. b7c

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, for October 27, 1921, wherein he reports the persons in charge of the SACCO - VANZETTI Defense Subscription Lists in Cleveland, are not Italian; are mainly English and Russian, Hebrews and other communists.

The next is a series of letters from the Director to the Agent in Charge in New York and from the Agent in Charge in New York to the Director of the Bureau, which refer to demonstrations on behalf of SACCO and VANZETTI. b7c

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York, for November 15, 1921, wherein he reports that he covered a meeting at Beethoven Hall, E. 8th St., New York City, which was held for the purpose of getting a demonstration in favor of SACCO and VANZETTI, but [redacted] did not permit the holding of the meeting and the meeting dispersed in an orderly manner. b7c b7d

Following is a report covering a SACCO-VANZETTI protest meeting, held on November 13, 1921, at 62 E. 106th St., New York City, where about forty people were in attendance. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was one of the speakers. b7c

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York City, for November 18, 1921, entitled:

"THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE LIMITATION OF ARMS CONFERENCE."

It was reported in this report, that [redacted] made certain arrangements to protect MARSHAL POCH of France, who is to be present at the meeting at 1048 Aeolian Hall, New York City. There seems to be no connection whatever with the SACCO - VANZETTI case. b7c

Next is a report for November 22, 1921, concerning a meeting at 790 Broadway, Brooklyn, New York, at which meeting the SACCO-VANZETTI case was discussed and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was one of the speakers. b7c

Next is a report of Agent [redacted] New York City, for November 21, 1921, wherein he reports having accompanied MARSHAL POCH and his party, to the various places in New York where receptions were held in their honor.

A similar report by Agent [redacted] New York City, for November 25, 1921.

Reports made by Agent [redacted] b7c

all of which relate to the guarding of MARSHAL POCH at the entertainments given in and about the city.

Next is a report for December 2, 1921, concerning a meeting to make arrangements for the demonstrations on December 25, 1921, for SACCO and VANZETTI. b7c

A report by Agent [redacted] New York City, for December 1, 1921, wherein it is related that he and another Agent accompanied the party of Prime Minister BRIAND of France to 470 Park Avenue, thence to other points in the City of New York. b7c

Report by Agent [redacted] New York, for November 28, 1921, covering a meeting at 205 E. 67th St., New York City, where sympathizers of SACCO and VANZETTI gathered and denounced the Department of Justice.

The next is a twenty-five page report covering speeches by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and by FRED BIEDENHAPP at a meeting held in the Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th Street, New York City, on November 26, 1921, to protest against the conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI.

Also reports of various other Agents of the New York office covering the same meeting.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York City, for December 10, 1921, reporting concerning his covering the SACCO-VANZETTI meeting at Stamford, Connecticut, on November 29, 1921. b7c

A report for December 12, 1921, concerning a meeting at Newark, New Jersey, on November 27, 1921, at which meeting ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN spoke on behalf of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee.

A report by Agent [redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, for December 2, 1921, which covers an attempt by sympathizers of SACCO and VANZETTI to arrange for a meeting to be held in the Grand Theatre, Hartford, Connecticut, on December 4, 1921. b7c

A report by Agent [redacted] for December 5, 1921, reporting upon the meeting held at Hartford, Connecticut, under the auspices of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee, on December 4, 1921.

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The next is an eighteen page report by Agent WEST, Boston, dated December 26, 1921, entitled:

FRANK R. LOPEZ, alias
JOSE MARINERO, Secretary of the
SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE

in which report Agent WEST gives the history of LOPEZ and a partial of the robbery and murder at South Braintree, Massachusetts, which led to the arrest of SACCO and VANZETTI, together with a detailed recital of the activities of the Defense Committee from its inception to that time, December, 1921, in their efforts to obtain money and give such assistance as is possible to SACCO and VANZETTI.

The next are copies of letters from the Agent in Charge, New York to the Director in Washington, supplying clippings from newspapers and various other publications bearing upon the SACCO-VANZETTI case, the letters being dated December 17, 1921.

The next file is contained in folder, endorsed:

SACCO and VANZETTI
1922 to 1925
File 61-27.

The first document therein is a copy of a letter from the Special Agent in Charge at New York to the Bureau at Washington, giving the itinerary of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN who is to undertake a tour on behalf of SACCO and VANZETTI, beginning at Utica, New York on January 8, 1922.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} St. Paul, Minnesota, February 8, 1922, wherein it is reported that a meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of SACCO and VANZETTI was held and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was the only speaker. A collection of \$18.65 was reported by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

Next is a report covering a meeting of the Italian Lodge of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, at 123 W. 15th St., where only twelve persons were in attendance. No mention is made of the SACCO Defense Committee.

Another report covering a meeting to be held by the Italian Defense Committee at TRIESTA'S office.

Next is another report covering a SACCO-VANZETTI Committee meeting at 85 E. 4th St., on February 13, 1925, and it was there decided to have a meeting on March 1st, at which meeting several speakers would be used, including ROSE PASTER STOKES.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

A report covering a SACCO-VANZETTI meeting at 63 E. 4th St., New York City, on February 19, 1922, at which meeting it was explained that the meeting was held for the purpose of continuing the work of attempting to free SACCO and VANZETTI.

Next is a report covering a meeting of the Executive Board of the Italian Defense Committee; that the only matter discussed was the 'PHILLIPS' case, which person it appears is detained by the Immigration authorities for deportation. No mention was made of the SACCO-VANZETTI case, except that this Committee decided to cooperate in the SACCO and VANZETTI demonstration on March 1st.

Report by Agent [redacted] Boston, for February 28, 1922, in which he quotes at length from an article in an Italian newspaper printed in Italy, which article concerns the SACCO and VANZETTI case.

Report of March 8, 1922, covering a meeting of the SACCO and VANZETTI Defense Committee.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] Milwaukee, for March 7, 1922, wherein covers a meeting at 299 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on March 4, 1922, at which meeting the testimony at the trial of the SACCO and VANZETTI case was discussed. Also, a collection of \$7.00 was taken to aid SACCO and VANZETTI.

Report dated March 11, 1922, covering a meeting of the SACCO-VANZETTI Permanent Committee at 63 East 4th St., New York City. At this meeting a motion was passed that the Committee cooperate with the Workers' Fund in the demonstration to be held on May 1st.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, for March 6, 1922, wherein he reports concerning his attendance at a meeting in the interest of SACCO and VANZETTI held at Linden Park, Naugatuck, Connecticut, on March 5, 1922.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] St. Paul, Minnesota for March 13, 1922, wherein it is stated that arrangements have been made to cover further meetings to be addressed by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN in Minnesota.

Report of Agent [redacted] for March 21, 1922, wherein he quotes from Italian newspapers arriving from Italy, which articles relate to the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York, for July 13, 1922, wherein he reports concerning an incident which occurred in April, 1922, while he was in Atlanta, Georgia and had a conversation with the Warden of the Federal Penitentiary in that City; that the Warden mentioned that one FRED MOORE, representing himself to be an attorney from Massachusetts, had a short time

therefore called at the Penitentiary and interviewed two inmates, JAKE LUBAN and PAUL MARTINI and that later both LUBAN and MARTINI were brought to the office of the United States Attorney in Atlanta in connection with another matter. At that time MARTINI stated that he could get \$10,000 for a statement in connection with the SACCO-VANZETTI case and that the obtaining of such a statement was the object of MOORE'S visit to Atlanta.

Next are reports detailing work in New York City, in efforts to obtain information concerning the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee's activities.

A report by Agent [REDACTED] ^{b7c} for October 25, 1922, wherein he quotes a translation of an article in the October 15, 1922 issue of "O'ADUNATA DEO REFRATTORI."

Next is a report by Agent WEST, Boston, for March 14, 1923, detailing concerning a meeting of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee, on March 11, 1923, at Ford Hall Forum, Boston, Massachusetts.

Report dated April 2, 1923, concerning a meeting held at the Thalia Theatre, on the Bowery near Canal Street, New York City, which meeting was for the purpose of protesting this conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI. He reports that at this meeting \$22.00 was collected.

The last report in this file is by Agent [REDACTED] ^{b7c} Hartford, Connecticut, for April 16, 1923, detailing concerning his attendance at a meeting held in the Labor Lyceum, South Norwalk, Connecticut, on April 15, 1923, but at this meeting no advertising matter was distributed. No circulars were distributed and no speaking took place and there was no reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

SACCO and VANZETTI CONTRIBUTORS TO DEFENSE

⁶¹⁻²⁷

This file consists of but one report by Agent [REDACTED] ^{b7c} Boston, Massachusetts, for July 19, 1921, to which report is attached a list of contributors to the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee, 32 Battery Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The next file is a folder entitled:

SACCO and VANZETTI, PHOTOS and BOSTON CLIPPINGS

File 61-27

This file consists entirely of newspaper clippings from Boston papers, such

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clippings all being in connection with the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

There is not a report of any kind or nature in this file.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

"SACCO and VANZETTI,
CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS"
File #61-27.

- This file consists entirely of circulars and pamphlets which refer to the SACCO and VANZETTI case. The file does not contain a single report of any kind or nature.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

"SACCO and VANZETTI,
NEW YORK CLIPPINGS"
File #61-27.

This file consists entirely of newspaper clippings from New York newspapers which refer to the SACCO and VANZETTI case. In this file there is not a single report of any kind or nature.

The next file is in a folder marked:

"SACCO and VANZETTI - Translations"
File #61-27.

In this file are various translations of items appearing in foreign language papers. One such translation is from the Russian Fortnightly, entitled "The Case of SACCO and VANZETTI", which goes into the history of the whole case and details the incidents occurring at the trial. No reports of any kind or nature are in this file.

The next file is entitled:

"AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION-
PAMPHLETS, CLIPPINGS, MAILING LIST."
File #61-27.

In this file there is a reference to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in a pamphlet issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, which pamphlet deals with the SACCO and VANZETTI case.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

 b7c
#61-33

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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This entire file relates to [redacted] and the only reference to SACCO and VANZETTI is a report under date of August 11, 1921, in which it is stated an effort was being made on that date to get a line on Subject [redacted] but it was ascertained that a SACCO and VANZETTI Meeting was held the previous Saturday night at 110 Grand Street, New York City and \$100. was collected for the defense of these men. b7c

The next file is in a folder, labeled:

NEW YORK WEEKLY RADICAL REPORT
November to December, 1923
File 61-9.

These are reports of radical activities in this District during the week for which made. In the report of Agent [redacted] for December 29, 1923, the personnel of the New York SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee is listed. b7c

This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is in a folder labeled:

NEW YORK WEEKLY RADICAL REPORTS
May to July, 1923 - 61-9.

The only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case is in report of Agent [redacted] for May 5, 1923, wherein it is stated that the World War Veterans will publish an official organ known as the "Veterans' Voice" and that JOHN M. LEV Circulation Manager of this proposed publication cites the need of a publication of this kind, because in Boston "two workers, SACCO and VANZETTI, are fight for their lives against a frame-up by the bosses acting through private detect agencies and corrupt politicians in their pay." b7c

This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next is a file entitled:

[redacted] A R-56-E.

- Report of May 9, 1923, at New York City, entitled:

[redacted]
Italian Anarchist, b7c

states that this Subject has been very active in the SACCO - VANZETTI defense and has spoken at several of the protest meetings here. There is a letter from Agent in Charge DOWD, Hartford, Connecticut, to the Agent in Charge, New York

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dated May 7, 1923, wherein Agent in Charge DOWD states that a mass meeting in the interest of SACCO and VANZETTI was held in New Britain, Connecticut, on April 22, 1923, and that [REDACTED] spoke at the meeting. b7c

This is the only reference to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in this file entitled: [REDACTED] b7c

The next file is entitled:

ANTI FASCISTI MOVEMENT

File R-1-D.

This file refers almost entirely to Anti-Fascisti meetings in and about New York, except that report for February 27, 1923, mentions that an order has been left for the printing of circular letters advertising a SACCO and VANZETTI meeting at the Thalia Theatre, 46 Bowery, New York City, on March 30, 1923. This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION

File R-56-D.

The file relates entirely to the Workers' Defense Union which was organized for the purpose of assisting all persons convicted of so-called political crimes, and in this file, under date of June 17, 1922, reports that a meeting of the Workers' Defense Union was attended and that at this meeting CARLO TRESCA made a speech in Italian about SACCO and VANZETTI.

A report under date of April 17, 1922, states that ELIZABETH BURLEY informed that she is to take in the convention of the International Lady Garment Union of America in Cleveland, Ohio, and that she is to be allowed the floor to present the SACCO-VANZETTI case; she will try to secure the financial and moral support of that organization in behalf of these men.

No other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case is made in this file.

The next file is entitled:

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

R-1-D.

This file relates almost entirely to communistic activity of an organization known as the Workmen's Circle, but in report for March 1, 1922, reference made to the fact that there will be a protest meeting for SACCO and VANZETTI on March 1, 1922. There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

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The next file is entitled:

WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA - 1921

File R-172-B

This file is devoted almost entirely to the Workers' Party of America but in report for January 8, 1921, covering the convention of the Workers' Party of America in New York, December 25th to December 27th, reference is made to resolution No. 8, passed by the convention which in substance is that the conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI was obtained on insufficient evidence and it is, therefore, resolved that the Workers' Party does hereby go on record as being convinced that SACCO and VANZETTI are not guilty and that efforts will be made to secure for them a new trial and their final release.

The foregoing is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

SYNDICALIST CONVENTION

File R-115-C

This file relates almost entirely to an Italian Syndicalist convention held at New Haven, Connecticut, in November, 1921. At this convention, it was decided that everything possible in agitation for release of all political prisoners in the United States would be done, paying particular attention to case of SACCO and VANZETTI in Massachusetts.

This is the only reference to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

UNITED LABOR COUNCIL

File R-1-D.

This file relates almost entirely to the United Labor Council. However report for December 21, 1921, entitled:

UNITED LABOR COUNCIL

quotes on [redacted] to the effect that the labor movement in New York is becoming more closely allied than a year ago and that the anarchists, communists and I. W. W.'s are getting together and are acting as a whole on some of the questions of labor, such as the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

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Report for February 27, 1922, entitled:

UNITED LABOR COUNCIL

Also quotes [redacted] as saying that they are doing everything in their power to save SACCO and VANZETTI and that the March 1st demonstration at Beethoven Hall would be a large success.

The next file is entitled:

[redacted] - File B-61-E

This file relates to one [redacted] and report of Agent [redacted] for November 19, 1921, states that [redacted] was in communication with one [redacted] Boston, who has shown undue interest in the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

[redacted] - RADICAL MATTER
File B-172-E

Report of Agent DOWD, Hartford, Connecticut, for February 19, 1921, entitled:

[redacted] b7c
states that he is a Socialist. Also, that about one month previously a meeting was held at the Lyceum Theatre, Stamford, Connecticut, for the purpose of lending support to SACCO and VANZETTI. This is the only reference to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

[redacted] - ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES. b7c

The only report in this file is by Agent [redacted] New York City, for December 19, 1921, wherein he reports that [redacted] was deported from New York to Naples, Italy, on November 19, 1921. Attached to this report is a letter from Agent in Charge BANCROFT, Boston, to Agent in Charge BRENNAN, New York, stating that one EMILIO CODA, an Italian anarchist of Dillonvale, Ohio, who is now assisting the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee at Boston [redacted]. The report of Agent [redacted] previously referred to is based upon this letter. This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

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The next file is entitled:

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

B-56.

b7c This is a voluminous file covering the antecedents and activities of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, the well-known radical agitator. In report of Agent [redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for March 2, 1922, he reports covering a meeting in Milwaukee, addressed by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and quotes her concerning the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

There is no other reference in this file to the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

The next file is entitled:

PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANIZATION

File B-56-D

In this file is a copy of a letter dated January 19, 1922, from Col. PROCTER, Assistant Chief of Staff, Governor's Island, New York, to the Assistant Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C., and in this letter mention is made of a letter sent to the Governor of Massachusetts by the General Counsel of the United Labor Bodies demanding immediate release or new trial for SACCO and VANZETTI, which letter, according to Col. PROCTER was read at a meeting of the PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANIZATION at the Lexington Opera House, New York, on February 26, 1922.

This file contains no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

The next file is entitled:

UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK

File B-56-D

Report for December 23, 1921, entitled

UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL - COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES,

states that the question of a SACCO and VANZETTI meeting will be brought up at the next meeting of the YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE the following week.

This is the only reference in this file to the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

The next file entitled:

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

B-1-D

In this file there is a letter from Agent in Charge HANRAHAN, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 11, 1921, with which he transmits to the Agent in Charge, New York City, a copy of a letter from one FRED H. MOORE, Counsel for SAGGO and VANZETTI, to Miss ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN. However, this letter seems to have no direct reference to the SAGGO-VANZETTI case. At any rate, this is the only document in this file which in any way relates to the SAGGO and VANZETTI case.

The next file is entitled:

File B-115-E

The only report in this file is a report by Agent [redacted] Boston, for September 26, 1921, wherein he reports receiving a telegram from the New Orleans office, stating that [redacted] is an active radical and is displaying much interest in the SAGGO and VANZETTI case. There is no other reference in this file to the SAGGO-VANZETTI case.

The next is a file entitled:

WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA
March and April, 1922.
File B-172-D

In report for April 20, 1922, entitled

WORKERS' PARTY - COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

concerning a meeting at Royal Palace Hall, Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on April 16, 1922, it is stated that one VERBLIN addressed the gathering, urging the workers to fight for the release of all working-class prisoners, telling how the Russians had kept MOONEY and BILLINGS from the electric chair and the French have kept SAGGO and VANZETTI from the same fate.

There is no other reference in this file to the SAGGO and VANZETTI case.

The next is a file entitled:

File B-1-E.

This file deals entirely with the activities of [redacted] Boston, Massachusetts and report by Agent WEST, Boston, for June 22, 1922, details concerning this Subject's activities and mention is made that [redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

-15-

been active as publicity agent for the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee. b7c

Mention is also made that FRED E. MOORE, now of counsel for SACCO and VANZETTI, was then associated with [REDACTED]

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

[REDACTED]
File #R-115-E

The only report in this file is by Agent [REDACTED] New York, for October 6, 1922, and in this report mention is made that a conference between certain members of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee was held and the question of obtaining \$1,000.00 to pay for some pictures to be used in connection with the SACCO-VANZETTI case was discussed. b7c

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next is a file entitled:

FRANK R. LOPEZ
File #R-352-E.

This file refers to the activities of FRANK R. LOPEZ, who is referred to as an alien anarchist, and in report of Agent WEST, Boston, for May 7, 1924, it is said that LOPEZ has been secretary of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee at #256 Hanover Street, Boston, since 1920 and has been responsible for considerable propaganda sent throughout the world by that organization.

There is no other reference in this file to the SACCO and VANZETTI case

The next file is a file entitled:

ALDINO FELICANI
Alleged Anarchist Activities,

and in report of Agent WEST, Boston, for June 15, 1922, there is quoted a translation from an Italian newspaper to the effect that the American Ambassador in some point in Europe received threatening letters to the effect that if SACCO and VANZETTI were sacrificed the legation would be blown up. In report of Agent [REDACTED] for October 17, 1920, mention is made that acknowledgment of \$71,000 for the Defense Fund of SACCO and VANZETTI was carried in a certain Italian newspaper. b7c

There are no further references to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

RADICAL ACTIVITIES - PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

Report of Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} Philadelphia, in this file for October 29, 1921, carries the information that the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee, through the cooperation of the Italian Branch of the Communist Party of America has arranged for two mass meetings to be held in the City of Philadelphia, the evening of October 29th and the afternoon of October 30, 1921, at which meeting the trial and conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI will be discussed.

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

MAY DAY CELEBRATION
File B-544.

Report of Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} Indianapolis, for May 5, 1923, contains the information that at a May Day celebration at Clinton, Indiana, May 1, 1923, certain pamphlets were circulated demanding general amnesty for all political prisoners and the release of SACCO and VANZETTI.

Reports for April 22 and April 24, 1922, respectively, contain the information that May Day meetings, or demonstrations, on behalf of all political prisoners, will be had throughout the United States and the Amnesty Alliance and the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Organization will combine their efforts in this direction.

The next file is entitled:

UNITED RUSSIAN PROFESSIONAL UNION
File 61-122.

Report for March 18, 1922, entitled

UNITED RUSSIAN PROFESSIONAL UNION

also contains the information that the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense planning great demonstrations to be held in New York on May 1,

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI

The next file is entitled:

NATION PUBLISHING COMPANY
File B-1-D

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

-17-

Report of Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} New York, February 6, 1922, contains the information that he ascertained that the Nation Company has mailed 14,000 copies of "The Story of the SAGGO-VANZETTI Case", with circular letters attached thereto, asking for assistance for defense purposes.

There is no other reference to the SAGGO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

[redacted] - File B-172-E

Who was identified with the Young Syndicalist League of America.

This file bears a memorandum by Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} New York, dated November 23, 1921, quoting [redacted] as saying that SAGGO and VANZETTI would go to the electric chair and in a short time the whole matter would be forgotten.

This is the only reference to the SAGGO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS, MEXICO.

File B-526-D.

The only report in this file is a report by Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} San Antonio, Texas, and therein is contained the information that the Federation of Young Men's Communist Party of the State of Tuxtan, held a mass meeting at Merida, capital of the State, to protest the imprisonment of SAGGO and VANZETTI.

This is the only reference in this file to the SAGGO-VANZETTI case.

The next file is entitled:

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE

November and December, 1921

File B-172-D.

In this file is a circular issued by the American Labor Alliance, dated at New York, November 15, 1921, addressed to "Dear Comrades, Brothers and Fellow Workers", and wherein it is requested that each organization represented, contribute a sum to defray the expense of a demonstration on behalf of SAGGO and VANZETTI.

Report for November 7, 1921, entitled:

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

-18-

quotes ELIZABETH GURLEY FAYNE as saying she has some money in the VANZETTI Defense Fund and would use the same in arranging a large to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, either November 20 or 27, 1921.

This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this

The next file is entitled:

Alleged Italian Anarchist.

Report of Agent [redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, for June 4, 1927.
the information that SACCO [redacted]

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. DALY
Agent in Charge.

Dated at New York, N. Y.
August 13, 1927.

2

From Boston Traveller, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1927.

**McHardy Opposed Naming
of Commission to Study Case**

When interviewed in April relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, Lewis McHardy said: "I delivered my verdict in this case on the evening of the 15th day of July, 1921. That answers my stand in the case to the fullest.

"The men were given a fair and impartial trial and the verdict should stand as rendered. The fact that the two men were anarchists and foreigners was never in the issue with me nor by any of the jurors. I am decidedly not in favor of the Governor appointing a commission."

This item appeared in the Boston Traveller on the above mentioned date, following the bombing of the residence of Lewis McHardy, juror in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/2/82 BY SP-8 BT/jc

NOT RECORDED

W. R. O. M.

**ECO-VANZETTI
WALKOUT HERE
NOT EXPECTED**

Sympathizers Plan No Demonstration Or Picketing.

WORKERS PLAN MEETING

More Protests Against Execution Are Sent To Coolidge.

There will be no organized demonstration, such as a walkout, picketing, mass meeting or pickarding, by workers in the Pittsburgh district today as Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti prepare to die in the electric chair at Charlestown, Mass., according to leaders of the organization working in behalf of the condemned men.

Although orders were received yesterday by A. Jakira, district manager of the Workers Party of America, at 304 James street, from the Chicago headquarters, calling for a strike to protest the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, local officers of the Workers' party say there will be no strike in Pittsburgh. No other form of demonstration has been planned, they said.

Many Idle Horses

It is said that one reason for strikes will be called by the Workers' party leaders here is that many of the members of the party already are out of work in the coal mine labor disputes in this district. Others say the banks and the railroad party, as the communist group, are not strong enough to make much of an impression through a boycott.

The executive committee of the Russo-Vannetti Defense Council of Western Pennsylvania met last night in the office of the chairman, Dr. J. Van Eosen, 231 Fifth Avenue, to make further plans to raise money. Chicago and Governor Stevenson are big of Massachusetts New a campaign. Dr. Van Eosen said, however, that no consideration today will be mentioned by the committee. Another large meeting also will be called at the board of

Fluoridation Adopted

At the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it appears that Sacca and
Wannetti, two innocent men, will be
legally executed on Thursday, August
11, and

Whereas, such situation will cause
shame and disgrace on the part of
American Nation and

have protested against said execution to vain, and their petitions for clemency will have been ignored. We are in authority who in their stead would the dignity of the state have succeeded in developing concepts and distrust for law and order as well entered in this internationally famous case, and

Whereas—millions of people, especially workers, will be grief stricken as a result of this great miscarriage of justice, therefore be it

Ask Mourning Dress.

Resolved—by the executive committee of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of Western Pennsylvania that we request all sympathetic organizations to drape their headquarters, meeting places and churches in black for 30 days so that our mourning for these martyrs and our resentment of their high executioners shall be visible to all.

That we further urge all friends of
said victims to conduct themselves
within the law, as violence is the
method welcomed by those in author-
ity for purposes of discrediting work-
ing-class organizations. - And that we
thereby call a memorial mass meeting
to be held in Pittsburgh, Sunday, August
22, to commemorate the loss of
our martyrs to the cause of economic,
political and social freedom.

Plea Sent to Coolidge

About 180 persons gathered in the Anglin Union auditorium in the McGough building, Webster avenue, yesterday afternoon for a protest meeting in connection with the Barrows-Barnett case, sponsored by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Journeymen Tailors - Seafarers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The speakers were D. A. Early of the Workers Party and Anthony Minorchik of the Amalgamated union. A telegram was sent to President Coolidge asking that the condemned men be given their freedom of a New trial.

The speakers denounced the "class rule" that they said is dominating the United States and what they termed the "murder" of Sacco and Vanzetti. They said that the "capitalists" were "burning off the lives of the leaders of the working class," drew the parallels between Russia and the United States, and said that the time is drawing near when the "working class" will rise and take the power of the courts and the State, chair out of the hands of the "capitalists" through domination.

All Quick-Turn Reports

President Coolidge, Judge Webster Thayer, of the superior court of Massachusetts, trial judge, who has returned to act to stay the execution. Governor Fuller and other nationally prominent men came in for condemnation on the part of the speakers for their attitude in connection with the Scott-Vasselt case.

He reported that a survey of the precautions being taken to guard

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Harry J. Smith, 24, of 130 West Sixth street, Louisville, Ky., was questioned by city detectives yesterday because he visited the morgue Monday night and asked questions regarding plans of the City-County building, the number of windows in the jail and the design of the heating system of certain buildings.

Washington, postoffice authorities returned to United States Attorney John D. Meyer three postal cards mailed to President Coolidge and the United States supreme court from the Northside branch postoffice threatening vengeance unless Sacco and Vanzetti are freed. Postal inspectors and secret service operatives are investigating these threats.

Part of the text of the card written to President Coolidge was unprofitable, and it closed with "Free Sacco and Vanzetti or war."

The card addressed to the supreme court said: "And they got you free too. Free Sacco and Vanzetti. If there is any more trouble in our ranks we're going to put you big birds out. Mark my words. E. J. K."

Suspect Is Arrested.

Responding to a riot call to meet at Chestnut street, Northside, police arrested John Vanni, 22, who gave his address as Los Angeles, Cal. Vanni is alleged to have threatened to "blow up" a restaurant conducted by Fred Zaubel, at the Chestnut street address.

When searched at the station two notes addressed to Sacco and Van-
voni were found. Both threatened re-
patriation if the \$20,000 was not collected
by the 15th.

They both read: "I am a Radical. Good-bye. You will not be the white contractor Iva. The other was: "You must not do. Viva La Radical. Both were signed with Vanda's name.

Pittsburgh

100

Sacco Threat Mailed News

**Back to Court of
Honor in Books**

John P. Hartman, 30, South St., arrested at the branch of the library near the city hall. Magistrate J. J. Gorman, 300 South St., stopped to hear the case.

and they got
 free. Some
 then was more
 and others they
 before you had
 them. They were
 left.

Three cards, mailed from the Northside August 4, containing threatening notes to the supreme court of the United States and to President Coolidge, were turned over yesterday by Washington postal authorities to United States Attorney John D. Meyer. One of the cards sent to the supreme court is shown above, signed "J. S. K." Another card to the supreme court was

undecipherable and the card to President Kennedy was rejected by Special Agent as "unavailable." The unavailable card contained the phrase "Free Negro and Vietnam or war" and was signed "Hayden."

Authorities here believe the letters were sent by a crank. All were on the same handwriting and mailed from the same place last Thursday and Friday.

GRL-

August 15, 1927.

fileMEMORANDUM FOR ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL BARNUM61-126
IN RE: SACCO-VERBUZZI CASE.

Pursuant to your request, I have made a careful examination of all Department files in Washington relative to Sacco and Vanzetti for the purpose of ascertaining whether such files contain any information (1) as to their guilt or innocence of the Bridgewater attempted robbery of December 24, 1919 and the South Braintree murders of April 15, 1920 and (2) whether agents of this Department cooperated with the state authorities in the preparation for or during the trial of the Bridgewater case or the South Braintree murder case.

Such files contain nothing which bears in any way upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti as to either the Bridgewater or South Braintree crimes. There is nothing in the files to indicate that the agents of the Department's Boston office had any opinion prior to or during either trial as to their guilt or innocence.

NOT RECORDED

W.B.O.

The files further show that the only cooperation furnished by agents of this Department in the investigation or preparation for trial of either case was the action of the Boston office in the fall of 1920 in writing, at the request of the State District Attorney, to the New York office of the Bureau to ascertain whether any of the funds stolen at South Braintree found their way into the bank account of one Carlo Tresca, a known anarchist, or the account of the Italian Workers' Defense League in the Bank of the United States. Pursuant to this request the New York office forwarded to the Boston office a transcript of the bank account of this League, which was turned over to the District Attorney.

The files contain numerous reports of agents of the Department relative to investigations of anarchists and other radicals during the years 1919 to 1923 inclusive, including reports of radical meetings, etc. The reports show that such investigations were all made for the purpose of securing information on the following matters:

1. Cooperation with the Department of Labor in obtaining evidence relative to aliens who were anarchists, etc., and deportable under the immigration laws.
2. To ascertain the perpetrators of the bomb outrages of June 2, 1919 when the home of Attorney General

Palmer and other buildings were bombed.

3. To ascertain the perpetrators of the Wall Street Explosion of September 16, 1920 when a bomb exploded near the Sub-Treasury in New York, killing thirty people and injuring various others.

4. To prevent the assassination of American diplomatic and consular officers abroad and the bombing of United States embassies and consulates by foreign Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

The summary of the Department files prepared by the Bureau presents in an accurate and brief manner all facts showing the Department's connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Respectfully,

(signed) J. M. Carish

UNION

AB698 22 COLLECT GOVT NITE.SANFRANCISCO CALIF

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC.

DISREGARD POSSIBLE PRESS REPORTS RE FINDING BOMB POST OFFICE
BUILDING SANFRANCISCO THE ARTICLE WAS A PHILCO BATTERY
APPARENTLY LOST BY SOMEONE.

CAMPANA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/02 BY SP-1000

RECORDED & INDEXED

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 1583

Butte, Montana, August 15,



Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

61-126

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have, this morning, received
from a confidential informant the following from
Great Falls:

"Logan and Wade tried to call
a meeting to stage demonstration, but couldn't get
ten people - had to give up the idea. Last night
Paul Crouch spoke here to about a dozen people,
so you can see how much weight they are carrying.
His talk was a straight Communist talk - very tame.
He charged an admission of 15¢."

This would indicate that there
is not much doing and everything seems quiet in and
around Butte and Anaconda, where I was yesterday.

If anything further should
develop, I shall at once advise you. Am attaching
one of Crouch's dodgers.

Very truly yours,

D. H. Dickason

D. H. DICKASON
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP8BJJ/AR

DHD/mo
enc

ms

61-126-800

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 22 1927 A.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	FILE
Div. Two	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

August 21, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Wheaton, local correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger called this office, and desired to know what action, if any, the Department of Justice has taken today in re Sacco-Vanzetti case. Mr. Wheaton was informed that the Director has just left the office.

Respectfully,

F. L. Guerrero

61-726-881
AUG 22 1927
Div. One

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8 JH

3:30 pm - AUG 22 1927

CARPENTERS HALL
TONIGHT 8:00 P.M.

ALMA MATER LEAGUE

2954

F. O. Box 222,
425 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
and
CONFIRMED

Dear Sir:

Attention Division No. 2.

Pursuant to verbal instructions this date, there is
attached hereto a copy of reports relative to the case entitled
[REDACTED]

Attention is respectfully invited to report of Agent
[REDACTED] under date of November 8, 1925, wherein on
page 2, paragraph 6, it is stated that subject was sentenced to
serve a term of 5 years in the Massachusetts State Prison for
the larceny of the automobile of Judge Thayer of Worcester, Mass.
It may also be noted that according to information contained in the
above mentioned reports, the Massachusetts State Police were in-
formed as to the character of subject, [REDACTED]

Respectfully,

James L. Craven
JAMES L. CRAVEN,
Special Agent in Charge.

JLC

*Put in
Sullivan's file
for*

61-126

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-805/mc
ON 7/2/82

W. B. C. M.

*Original in
26-8386-8*

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box 374
San Francisco, California.

2
61-126

RECORDED

GAO/AP.

FILE 61-55

August 18, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

61-126-802	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 23 1927 A. M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	FILE

Enclosed herewith are reports of Agents [redacted]

[redacted] showing the work done by them, and information secured to date, in connection with anticipated radical activities growing out of, and pending the disposition of the SACCO-VANZETTI case at Boston. You will note that in Agent [redacted] report, he states that separate reports are being submitted by the above-named Agents and Agent [redacted]. In this connection you are advised that Agent [redacted] report was submitted under date of August 10, 1927, bearing the caption of [redacted] and [redacted] B.F. File No. 61-55.

I called at the San Francisco Police station yesterday, in company with [redacted] and met Acting Chief of Police Quinn, who advised me that the San Francisco Police Department has taken a very lively interest in the activities of the radical element here. They have the situation very well in hand, and pledged the cooperation of the Police Department in any way that I might desire it. At the present time the San Francisco Police have the Federal, Municipal and Public Utilities Buildings and Projects under very careful watch, and I feel sure that the members of the San Francisco Police Department will be able to frustrate any attempt at violence. As a typical instance of the fine cooperation of the San Francisco Police Department, you are advised that they have three, eight hour, watches of four uniformed policemen stationed on the outside of this building, and one or two plain-clothes men around the building a large portion of the time. They also have a detail of plain-clothes men going from one Federal building to another, and make such a search of the interiors of the buildings as would probably result in uncovering anything wrong.

Subv. 8/24/27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/82 BY SP-8 BJS/MC

At the present time I am endeavoring to keep in touch with the situation in this district, but have not deemed it necessary to keep any agents of the Bureau on guard here. If, at any time, it seems at all desirable to use the agents for guard duty, it is my intention to do so, unless instructed by you to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

G. A. Campana

G. A. Campana,
Special Agent in Charge.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **San Francisco, Calif.**

(S. F. 61-35)

REPORT MADE AT: San Francisco	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/15/27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/6-8/15/27	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c MEI
TITLE: H. SACCO, B. VANZETTI			CHARACTER OF CASE: RADICAL ACTIVITIES

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BEGINNING INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED] immediately conferred with Agents of this Office, excepting [REDACTED] then in Reno, Nev. Conferred with Acting Chief of Police QUINN and Captain of Detectives MATHERSON of the San Francisco Police as to RADICAL situation here. Also conferred with Commander WASHBURN CROSSE, in charge of Naval Intelligence this District, FRED ESOLA, United States Marshal this District, Captain FOSTER, United States Secret Service Agent in charge this District, C. E. CAHNE, Chief Post Office Inspector this District, Federal Judge KERRIGAN, United States Attorney HATFIELD, Custodian of Post Office Building, and MR. BURKE, Acting Postmaster, San Francisco. Local authorities placed uniformed policemen at all leading Federal Buildings, San Francisco. Government watchmen, etc., instructed to exercise special vigilance. Several anonymous telephone calls received that San Francisco POST OFFICE BUILDING was to be dynamited on the evening of August 12th. Available Agents, this Office, covered this building that evening without results. This Office and local authorities in close touch with RADICAL activities this District. Apparently very quiet. Radical Societies here very poorly organized with small attendance. Several small demonstrations held. NO ACTS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED. Agents [REDACTED] covered various phases of this investigation. Are submitting separate reports. Continued vigilance being maintained.

PENDING.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>George A. Campagna</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-803	RECORDED AND INDEXED
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: Div. 2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3, File 2.	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A.M. AUG 23 1927 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: 23 JACKETED:
		ROUTED TO: Div. Two	FILE

Reason-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review **7/2/92**

b7c
8/15/27

Page 2

W. SACCO,
B. VANZETTI.

CONFIDENTIAL

b1

REFERENCE:

[redacted] requesting every effort be made to keep him informed as to situation and nature of protective efforts being made by local authorities, etc.

DETAILS:

[redacted] this Agent instructed all Agents to report immediately to this Office for conference. Agent [redacted] was then in Reno, Nev., and it was not deemed advisable to have him return to headquarters, however, a translation of the Director's code telegram was sent to Agent [redacted] at Reno, Nev., by registered mail, with the request to comply with instructions contained therein. b7

b7c
Agent telephoned the San Francisco Police Department and arranged for an appointment with Acting Chief of Police Quinn at 4 p.m., in the absence of the Chief of Police. At that hour, Agent, accompanied by Agent [redacted] this Office, interviewed Captain Quinn and Captain of Detectives Matheson and discussed with them in detail the RADICAL situation in this city. From the information furnished by the San Francisco Police officials, it appears that the Radical Organizations here are very inactive, that the attendance of their meetings is very small, and that the local authorities do not anticipate any violence or any demonstrations in this city. However, as a protective measure, Chief Quinn stated that he would detail two uniformed patrolmen at each of the Federal Buildings in San Francisco, for the time being. These Federal Buildings are as follows: Post Office Building, United States Customs House, Federal Reserve Bank, Appraiser's Building, United States Sub-Treasury and United States Mint.

Agent interviewed the following morning, Commander Washburn Crosse, in charge of the Naval Intelligence of the Twelfth Naval District here. Commander Crosse has been working closely with this office in the past. He has valuable contacts in this District and is in very close touch with the present situation. Commander Crosse stated to Agent that if an agent of this Office would come to see him the following Monday at his office, he would turn over to the agent full information and readily let him have access to the Intelligence Files of the Navy pertaining to this situation.

Agent [redacted] called to see Commander Crosse and obtained considerable details concerning the radical activities in this State, it developing from the Naval reports that the Radical Societies in this District are not very well organized and have been very inactive. Agent [redacted] obtained certain information from Commander Crosse relative to the recent activities and especially information pertaining to the alleged operations of a SOVIET representative in SAN FRANCISCO. Agent [redacted] subsequently developed leads relative to this individual which information is contained in Agent [redacted] report, entitled: "[redacted] S. F. FILE 61-36." On Saturday evening Aug. 6, 1927, until Sunday noon at least two Agents were here on duty at this building at all times.

CONFIDENTIAL

M. SACCO,
D. VANZETTI.

CONFIDENTIAL

At that time it developed that the situation did not appear to be critical and it was believed that Agents of this Bureau Office would be of more service doing intelligence work, etc.

Agent interviewed Mr. Burke, Acting Post Master of San Francisco and also Custodian of the Federal Building here, in which building the Federal Courts and a number of Government Offices, including this Bureau Office are located. Mr. Burke stated that he had arranged with the Police Department to increase the Police Guard to four uniformed officers to be on duty at all times in this Post Office building, requesting that no automobiles be allowed to park on the streets contiguous to it and that Government watchmen were instructed to exercise special vigilance, these watchmen being augmented by four armed Post Office employees, one being placed at each entrance to the Building. Several entrances were accordingly closed for the purpose of affording additional protection.

United States Attorney, Geo. Hatfield was personally interviewed by this Agent and assured Agent that he would be glad to cooperate to the fullest extent.

United States Marshal, Fred Esola, was interviewed also. He stated that he had informed his Deputy Marshals and Court Attaches to be very vigilant and to observe closely anyone entering the Federal Building and especially watchful of the spectators in the Federal Courts. He assured Agent that he would hold his men in readiness at all times in event of any possible emergency or if it should be necessary to detail them for any special duties.

Chief Post Office Inspector, C. E. Caine, of this District was interviewed and stated that he had received no instructions from Washington relative to the present situation and he knew of no precautionary measures being taken by any Post Offices in his District at this time and would not take any action in this matter until he had been especially instructed to do so from Washington.

Captain Foster, in charge of the United States Secret Service of this District was also interviewed and stated he had received instructions from Washington; had requested the local Police Department to maintain a police guard around the United States Mint of this city and to order all automobiles removed from the streets adjacent thereto. He assured Agent he would also be glad to cooperate to the fullest extent if called upon.

On Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1927, (on which date subjects were to have been executed) Post Master Burke and Captain Foster of the Secret Service, both advised this Agent that they had received several anonymous telephone messages that plans were being made to dynamite the San Francisco Post Office Building on that evening.

CONFIDENTIAL

8/15/27

Page 4

M. SACCO,
E. VANZETTI.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As a precautionary measure the Police detailed several plain clothes men on duty, United States Marshall detaining several deputies to the guarding of this building and four agents of this office remained on duty until a late car that night until news was received that subjects had been granted a continuance.

This Agent, as Acting Agent in Charge, assigned various Agents to various phases of this investigation. Agent [redacted] who has been attached to this Office for many years, and who has been very active in radical investigations in the past and has many valuable contacts in this city was assigned to ascertain the true situation by working under cover. Agent [redacted] made contact with the Oakland Police Department and attended several Radical Meetings in OAKLAND under cover and obtained information of value, while Agent [redacted] and Agent [redacted] worked in San Francisco. These Agents are submitting separate reports covering their investigations.

Agent [redacted] has been working in the NEVADA District, and has recently submitted to me an informal memorandum stating that he had made investigation and that there were no demonstrations or acts of violence in that district and advising that he will submit his report upon his return to headquarters within a few days.

It is believed that this Office has been able to fully carry out the instructions in the Director's telegram, that the situation in this District may briefly be summarized as being very quiet, that the Radicals are apparently few in number and lack organization and leadership. It is believed there will be no acts of violence or demonstrations here. However, continued vigilance is being maintained and the Bureau will be advised of developments.

81

[redacted]

"Confidential Hotel. All leading Federal Buildings this District now being guarded continually. Obtaining fullest cooperation of local authorities who are in close touch with radical activities here. All special agents this office on this assignment at this time. No acts of violence reported this District."

As of possible interest to the Bureau, on July 28, 1927, a premature explosion of a time bomb in an automobile containing two men, while being driven through the streets of San Francisco, resulted in one of them being killed instantaneously and the other injured seriously. Both of these men were identified by the San Francisco Police Department as being radical sympathizers and it was subsequently developed by the Police that a

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H. SACCO,
B. VANZETTI.

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"celebration" was conducted at the home of one of these radicals on the evening President Harding died in San Francisco. It has not been determined by the Police where these men intended placing this bomb, but the Bomb Squad advises that it was similar in construction to two bombs placed in the San Francisco HALL OF JUSTICE about a year ago, one of which exploded doing very little damage.

It is this Agent's opinion that the California State Syndicalism Laws have had a marked effect in overcoming to a large degree the organization and activities of such radicals.

The principal leaders in this District at the present time are conducting meetings, having an attendance of from three to four hundred, and are as follows:

SCOTT HEARING, (Former Editor of "The Revolutionary Age" and former professor of University of Pennsylvania)

He has been instrumental in the past in advocating the overthrow of the present form of government by apparently circulating seditious propaganda in the Army and Navy.

On Saturday evening, August 13, 1926, there was held a RADICAL MEETING in the EAGLES' HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, about four hundred being in attendance. MISS ANITA WHITNEY was the principal speaker. MISS WHITNEY is well known in this State and was recently pardoned by Governor Young, after serving a number of years in the CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON for violating the CALIFORNIA STATE SYNDICALISM LAWS. A number of the RADICAL LEADERS who attended this meeting were:

EDGAR OWENS, of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR COUNCIL,
J. A. MC DONALD, of the SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COLLEGE,
MANYA RENKE, and MANUEL LEVIN, of the WORKERS' PARTY.

Resolutions were passed at this meeting addressed to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and President Coolidge condemning the proposed execution of subjects and asking for clemency. MR. MC DONALD received the heartiest response from the audience when he shouted, "We are not here to talk of bombing but of teaching."

As a whole, the radical situation in this District appears to be more or less dormant and it is not believed that any acts of violence will be reported. However, this Bureau Office is continuing to maintain constant vigilance and will keep in close touch with the situation. The Bureau will be advised promptly of any developments along these lines.

PENDING

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REPORT MADE AT: San Francisco	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/13/27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 7/8/27	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i> - KHA
TITLE: NICOLLA SACCO, BARTOLOMEO VANNETTI,			CHARACTER OF CASE: RADICAL MATTER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BEGINNING INVESTIGATION

Interviews with confidential informants, who report local radicals are without a leader; that danger from concerted effort at violence is improbable, although the danger from individual cranks exists, particularly from Italians; that most of the radical organizations are short of funds and while active, membership is small. Details of interviews; list of headquarters and active members.

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DATE 7/2/82 BY SA-VBT/mk

PENDINGREFERENCE:

Special Agent in charge.

Telegram from the Director and instructions from

DETAILS:

To ascertain the activities of local RADICALS with particular reference to probable out-breaks by sympathisers of subjects, Agent got in touch with as many former informants of this Office as could be located.

From these it was learned: That most of the radicals who advocate violence have been away from the city for some months. That their departure was due to two causes:

1. Inability to graft on their co-workers, therefore a shortage of money.
2. The activity of the police following the attempted bombing of St. Peter's and St. Paul Church, several months ago.

That the I. W. W., the Workers' Party of America (Communist) and the Extreme

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>George A. Campana</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-804	RECORDED AND INDEX AUG 13 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: Div. #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3 ✓ File 2	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A.M. AUG 23 1927 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED:
		ROUTED TO: Div. One Div. Two	

[REDACTED] b7c 8/15/27
NICOLLA SACCO
BARTHOLOMEO VANZETTI

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Socialist were making little headway because of a lack of money and the apathetic interest of the working class.

That most of the active work was being carried on by "The Labor College", 1254 Market Street. This organization, which is extremely radical, holds lectures at its Hall, 1254 Market Street, Sunday evenings, and open air meetings at Third and Minna Streets, every Friday night. Speakers are well known local radicals, such as: John Leheit, Chang Chi, B. Bernard and J. A. McDonald. Especial efforts are being made to interest and educate to their way of thinking, High School and College Students. In this endeavor they are said to be meeting with fair success, particularly among College students.

To revive lagging interest, such nationally known radicals as: SCOTT HEARING and LENA MURROW LEWIS have been brought here to campaign and speak. While attendance at these meetings, especially when HEARING has spoken, has been good, informants say the meetings lack the old time punch and kick.

Informants advance the interesting theory that the automobile has much to do with this lagging interest. As most of the workers now own automobiles, they spend their spare time riding with their families. Thus occupied and interested, they have neither the opportunity, desire nor inclination to engage in radical work or listen to agitators.

That local radicals are without a capable leader, therefore, there is little danger of a concerted out-break of violence.

That there exists the possibility of violence by individuals, but such action is improbable, and that the danger from this source lies chiefly from ITALIANS.

Informants state they have found no evidence of contemplated violence.

Regarding the various radical groups, informants report as follows:

I. W. W., Headquarters, 84 Embarcadero.
Not active in this crisis.

WORKERS' PARTY (Communist) OF AMERICA, 225 Valencia St.,
Headquarters at this address closed. Members meeting in their homes. Membership small but active. Largely composed of RUSSIANS, RUSSIAN JEWS and ITALIANS.

b7c 8/13/27

Page 3

NICOLLA SACCO,
BARTHOLOMEO VANZETTI.

ANITA WHITNEY HALL, 1812 Market Street,
Temporary headquarters for a small number of
COMMUNISTS, whose main object is to obtain revenue through meetings.

THE LABOR COLLEGE, 1254 Market Street,
Principally interested in gaining recruits
and actively working among High School and College students.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY has moved its headquarters to the
Grant Building, adjoining the Post Office.

LENA MORROW LEWIS, extreme SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST AND I.
W. W. sympathiser, who was extremely active during the war, taking an active
interest in the "Red Riots" in SEATTLE, is in the city and is said to be
actively campaigning for members.

SCOTT HEARING, well known RADICAL, who has been lectur-
ing in this vicinity is also here. It is not known how long he may remain.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE COMMITTEE is composed
of the following members, all of whom are RADICALS:

b7c
[REDACTED]
SPEAKERS AT THE LABOR COLLEGE, are:

John Loheit,
Chiang Chi,
E. Bernard,
J. A. McDonald

Informants will keep in touch with the situation and will
report all material developments.

PENDING.

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REPORT MADE AT: Omaha, Nebraska.		DATE WHEN MADE: 8-15-27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-6-27 to 8-15-27.	REPORT MADE BY: H. L. SCOTT, S. A. C.
TITLE: NICHOLAS Sacco; BAROLOMEO VANZETTI			CHARACTER OF CASE: Radical Activities in Connection with Case of Sacco and Vanzetti.	
CONFIDENTIAL				
(Omaha File #61-10-)				
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF <u>CR</u> DATE <u>7/14/92</u> Law enforcement officials Nebraska and Iowa conferred with regarding this matter. No activi- ties reported with exception of anonymous threats received at Federal Building, Omaha, as a re- sult of which said building was guarded until morning of August 11th. CLOSE.				
DETAILS: [REDACTED] the follow- ing wire from the Director: "STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL IN VIEW THREATS AND INTENTIONS MADE BY ALLEGED ANARCHISTS IN BEHALF OF SACCO AND VANZETTI AND POSSIBILITY DAMAGE TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ATTACKS UPON PROPERTY OWNERS IT IS DESIRED THAT YOU KEEP CLOSELY WATCH THROUGH AS TO SIGNATURES AND POSSIBILITIES OF SAID THREATS AGAINST SACCO AND VANZETTI AND TO REPORT SAME IMMEDIATELY TO LOCAL AUTHORI- TIES AND OTHER AGENCIES AND THAT EVERY SECRET IS MAINTAINED STRICTLY UN- ADVISED BY BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION"				
Immediately upon receipt of the above wire, Agent had Special Agent [REDACTED] get in touch confidentially with the Police Officials at Omaha and then proceed at once to Des Moines, Iowa, where he confidentially got in touch with the Chief of Police, As- sistant United States Attorney, J. L. Nelson Director State of Iowa Bureau of Investi- gation, and other officials, and also conferred with Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office who was to, in the same manner, get in touch with other officials, such as the military, Postal and Post Office Officials, which he did. Agent [REDACTED] was then instructed to proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he got in touch with the United States Marshal and the Post Master and returned to Omaha.				
It was learned that no trouble whatever was expected in the State of Iowa; that there were only three places where anything would likely happen at all, one being [REDACTED]				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-1-53		RECORDED AND INDEXED: 1-53
WASHINGTON REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau-3; Omaha-3.		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AUG 17 1927 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED:
CLASS. & Ext. By <u>SP-168/ha</u> Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 <u>2</u> Date of Review <u>7/24/92</u>	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: [REDACTED]		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	

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lytic, one Centerville, both mining towns, and the other Grass City, which was formerly headquarters for the I.W.O. organization which, however, appears to have melted away. Mr. Eischen, before mentioned, advised that should any trouble occur whatever he would receive immediate word of same and at once get in touch with this office."

Agent despatched Special Agent [redacted] to Lincoln, Nebraska, on the same mission and at Lincoln Agent [redacted] conferred confidentially with the Chief of Police, Postal and Federal officials in the Federal Building, Marshal's Office, and also had a personal and confidential talk with Governor McMillen. He advised that there was no thought there would be any trouble at all in the State of Nebraska and if any at all, it would be, in all probability, at Omaha, but it was not thought that even this would occur.

At Omaha this Agent also conferred with heads of the Police Department, Post Master, Acting Custodian of the Federal Building, Post Office Inspector, Secret Service Agents, Special Agents of the Railroads, United States Attorney's Office, Marshal's Office and other informants; also had Special Agent [redacted] attend two meetings, one held at Jefferson Square at Omaha on Sunday night August the 7th, and one on Tuesday night, August the 9th, these meetings being under the auspices of the International Defense League and the speakers being Stanley Clark and Hugo Ochler. These meetings were attended by approximately four hundred people, nothing of violence was advocated and the meetings were also well attended by police and detectives.

On the morning of the 8th of August, the Post Master referred to this office three cards, which had been found in the Federal Building. While personally Agent did not believe that the cards contained information of any real threat or danger, it was thought best to take this precaution of having the cards placed in custody of this department and also taking up with the police heads upon this matter and giving them confidentially the information relative to the cards, requesting that they give such instructions to their men as they thought advisable relative to giving special attention to the guarding of Federal property. This they at once did. Agent forwarded to the Bureau, the following wire:

[illegible]

Conference was also held with the various local officials in the local area, as before national; also with the military authorities, in fact, every local official was taken to protect Federal property and assist in the investigation of all attacks. Most of the attacks of this kind are on small isolated settlements.

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ceipt of these cards up until the morning of the 15th at 6 A. M., at which time authentic report was received to the effect that the execution of Subjects had been postponed.

At no time was there any demonstration or attempts to injure Federal property, nor were there any reports received other than above mentioned from any place in this District. The Police Department at 6 A. M. put their forces on twelve hour shifts instead of eight hour shifts, held reserves of Headquarters and in effect took every precaution against any demonstration or outbreak, assigned two Detectives to assist Agents guarding the Federal Building and cooperated with this Department in every way, leaving nothing to be desired.

Since the postponement of the execution of Subjects, all agitation regarding the matter seems to have entirely subsided and from present indications it does not appear that there will be revived to any considerable extent. However, if there is a revival or any threats against Federal interests, the matter will be reopened and appropriate precautions taken by this office as to Federal interests in this District.

11-10-36

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REPORT MADE AT: San Francisco	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/17	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 8, 9, 10/27	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE: H. SACCO, B. VANZETTI.			CHARACTER OF CASE: RADICAL ACTIVITIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Under cover inquiries of parties furnished this Office by NAVAL INTELLIGENCE and thought to be COMMUNISTICALLY INCLINED, gave no information of value. All disclosure of proposed local demonstrations.

PENDING

REFERENCE:

August 15, 1927.

Report of [REDACTED] dated SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO:

Agent [REDACTED] while investigating RADICAL ACTIVITIES secured from the local office of NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, the following addresses where it was thought information of LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS on behalf of the above captioned may be secured:

1. RUSSIAN THOUGHT PUBLICATION CO.,
1543 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Calif.
2. LABOR TEMPLE,
Valencia Street, San Francisco, Calif.
3. WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB,
1212 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

DETAILS:

Agent visited the above places and under pretense interviewed persons in charge of the offices or premises, as well as by-standers, clerks and visitors. Every effort was made to secure information of value, but all was in vain. Agent was accepted very freely and talked at length with most parties [REDACTED] IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Joseph A. Campana</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-805	RECORDED AND INDEXED AUG 23 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3 ✓ File 2	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A.M. AUG 23 1927 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: Div One Div Two	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED:

b7c 8/17/28

H. SACCO,
B. VANZETTI.

Interviewed. All parties disclaimed any knowledge of proposed LOCAL DEMONSTRATION

PENDING

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **San Francisco, Calif.**

(S.F. File 61-35)

REPORT MADE AT: San Francisco, Calif.	DATE WHEN MADE: Aug. 16, 1927	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 7th to Aug. 16, 1927.	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c A.P.
TITLE: NICOLA SACCO BARTOLOMEO VAREZZI			CHARACTER OF CASE: RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Arrangements made with Chief of Police, Sheriff, and U.S. Marshal, Reno, Nevada, to be on lookout for any radical meetings that may be held in or around Reno. Situation well in hand Reno and Carson City, Nevada.

LEADING:DETAILS:RENO AND CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

Letter received from Acting Special Agent in Charge [REDACTED] August 7, 1927, requesting that Peace Officers in Reno and Carson City, Nevada, be approached as to radical situation in and around Reno, Nev., and Carson City, Nev.

This Agent conferred with Chief of Police J.M. Kirkley, Reno, Nev., who stated that he had no fear as to any disturbance from radicals in or around Reno, but that he would instruct all of the police officers to keep in close touch with the matter, and any suspicious characters that appeared in Reno would be immediately investigated; that he at this time was making a general clean-up in getting rid of all undesirables, and for that reason he felt that it would be almost impossible for any one to be in or around Reno for any length of time without the police knowing who they were and what their business was.

The matter was taken up with Sheriff J.B. Hillhouse, who stated that he had no fear of any disturbance to federal property in his county, but should anything develop, that he would immediately get in touch with this office.

Postmaster Geo. Smith, Reno, Nevada, was interviewed, and stated that he would be on the lookout for any suspicious characters that may be loitering around the federal building at Reno, and this Agent and Postmaster Smith made arrangements with Chief of Police Kirkley to make

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-886	RECORDED AND INDEXED: [initials]
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: Div. #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: ✓ Bureau 3. File 2.	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A.M. AUG 23 1927	CHECKED OFF: [initials]
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/2/92 BY [signature]		JACKETED: [initials]	

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. O. FILE #61-8

REPORT MADE AT: NEW ORLEANS, LA.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/16/27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/6-16/27	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE: * NICOLA SACCO and BARTOLOMEO VANEZZI.			CHARACTER OF CASE: RADICAL ACTIVITIES.
CONFIDENTIAL			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidentially acquired contact has been made with the Police Departments of New Orleans, Shreveport and Mobile, Ala. who are keeping diligent watchout for radical activities, sympathetic to SUBJECTS which will be reported to Bureau Office if learned of. No action contemplated this district.

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OTHERWISE

PENDING.

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REFERENCES:

DETAILS:

Immediately upon receipt of the telegram from the Director, Agent communicated with Chief of Detective Ed. Smith and Assistant Superintendent of Police Jackson of the New Orleans Police Department, and conferred with them with reference to the probable Radical activities out of sympathy of SUBJECTS.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson stated that they had not heard of any contemplated action or demonstration, but that they would instruct their forces to keep a diligent lookout and listen for remarks that would lead to incite trouble or indicate violence, and if any was heard of, proper action would be taken by them and the Bureau advised.

That Agent [REDACTED] was directed to proceed to Shreveport, La. and take the matter up with the Shreveport Authorities which he advised he had done. Agent then proceeded to Mobile, Ala. and conferred with Federal and city officials. Chief of Police Warren Birch stated that he had already advised his entire force to be on the lookout for radical demonstrations and listen for any remarks that may be made in sympathy with SUBJECTS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-1-574	RECORDED AND INDEXED: AUG 20 1927
WARNING REFERENCE: Div. #2.	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Director-2, New Orleans-2 [REDACTED]	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AUG 20 1927 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE [REDACTED]	CHECKED OFF: AUG 20 1927 JACKETED:

Class. & Ext. BY SP-6 BJS/lac
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
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61-126-807X1

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Aug. 16, 1927

**SACCO & VANZETTI
RADICAL ACTIVITIES.**

Investigation as to any one loitering around the Federal Building. There is a buzzer from the Post Office at Reno to the Police Department, and Chief of Police Kirkley stated that there would be a man at the Police Department at all times who would immediately answer buzzer, and Postmaster Maith stated that his men at the Post Office would be notified to call the police if any one who looked suspicious should be found loitering around the Federal Building.

United States Attorney Harry H. Atkinson stated to this Agent that he was quite sure that there would be no disturbance of any kind in the State of Nevada from radicals, as the foreign element in Nevada was considered hard-working, law-abiding citizens, but that should anything develop he would immediately get in touch with this office by wire.

This Agent was in Reno from August 7th to August 16th, and feels quite sure that there is no danger of any destruction of Government property at Reno or Carson City.

U.S. Marshal J.E. Palmer at Carson City, Nevada, stated to this Agent that he was in close touch with the situation in and around Carson City, and felt sure that there would be no danger to Government property in his district; that he is in close touch with all Peace Officers in Nevada, and should anything develop that he would immediately notify this office by wire.

PENDING.

EX-108 807
61-126-200

August 23, 1927.

RECORDED

SEP -1 1927

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HERRING

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copy of a letter from the Agent in Charge of the Bureau's San Francisco, Cal., Office, together with copies of the following reports relative to the SACCO - VANZETTI case:

Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 18th;
Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 18th;
Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 17th;
Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 16th;
Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 16th.

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Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 242528.

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DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-180/lmc



REPORT MADE AT: San Francisco	DATE WHEN MADE: Aug. 16	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 9-11/27	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c - MEA
TITLE: E. SACCO, D. VANZETTI.			CHARACTER OF CASE: Radical Activities

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Reporting activities of Communists and Workers' Party at OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Several PROTEST MEETINGS held under the auspices of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE against execution of above subjects, but no ACTS OF VIOLENCE reported. Police Department has RADICAL SITUATION in OAKLAND, Calif. well in hand.

PENDING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/21/82 BY SP-9 JMC

REFERENCE:

Report of Agent [REDACTED] dated San Francisco, California, August 15, 1927. **b7c**

DETAILS:

AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA:

[REDACTED] of this office, Agent had a conference with DONALD L. MARSHALL, Chief of police and E. A. WALLMAN, Captain of Inspectors of the OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT. CHIEF MARSHALL, who has only served in this position one month, explained that he was unfamiliar with the radical situation in OAKLAND, but informed that CAPT. WALLMAN was in a position to advise regarding this matter.

DETAILS: CAPTAIN WALLMAN informed that he has detailed two men to cover all meetings held by the COMMUNISTS AND WORKERS' PARTY in OAKLAND and that these men are assisted at times by other officers of the Police Department, all of whom have been instructed to arrest anyone creating a disturbance in connection with "sympathy" or "protest" meetings held on behalf of the subjects of this case. CAPT. WALLMAN further advised that he feels assured that they have the RADICAL SITUATION of OAKLAND well in hand and that they are willing to cooperate with this department in any way possible and to investigate further regarding this matter if necessary. CAPTAIN WALLMAN directed this Agent's attention to the fact that [REDACTED] who was recently paroled by [REDACTED] THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. J. Campbell</i> b7c	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-807	RECORDED AND INDEXED: 100 313
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3 ✓ File 2	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AM. AUG 23 1927 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: <i>J. Edgar</i> FILE Div. Two	CHECKED OFF: SFF <i>1</i> JACKETED: b7c

[REDACTED] b7c
8/16/27
Page 2.
E. SACCO,
E. VANZETTI.

GOVERNOR YOUNG, had been formerly arrested and convicted by the COURTS OF OAKLAND for violation of the SYNDICALIST LAWS OF CALIFORNIA.

On August 8, 1927, according to information secured from the OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT, a RADICAL MEETING was held at the CARPENTERS' HALL, located at 766 Twelfth Street, OAKLAND. SCOTT HEARING, former editor of the "Revolutionary Age" and former professor of the University of Pennsylvania was the principal speaker. This meeting was held for the purpose of protesting against the EXECUTION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI and a small sum of money was collected from the comparatively small crowd, which money was to be forwarded to BOSTON, MASS., to financially assist in the general movement being carried on in behalf of these subjects.

ROSA R. PAUL, WELL KNOWN COMMUNIST, also spoke at the above meeting principally relating incidents in connection with her recent trip abroad.

Agent was also informed by CAPT. WALLMAN, that the following persons, aside from SCOTT HEARING and ROSA R. PAUL, are known to be connected with the COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTY:

[REDACTED] b7c
Also:

7. [REDACTED] whose surname is unknown
8. [REDACTED] who is considered very RADICAL and DANGEROUS,

also, one [REDACTED] a MULATTO, all frequent the various RADICAL MEETINGS held at intervals in OAKLAND and at times take an active part in the RADICAL MOVEMENT.

The following information also of note regarding local radicals was submitted by the WATSON DETECTIVE SERVICE OF OAKLAND, to the INSPECTOR IN CHARGE of the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., who, in turn, on August 10, 1927 submitted the matter to this Bureau Office:

COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTY
ACTIVITIES in EAST BAY DISTRICT.

General Organizer:

EDGAR OWENS: age 35 -38
height -5'6"

N. SACCO,
B. VANZETTI.

weight 135

Dark hair

Dark complexion

Smooth shaven

Wears shell-rimmed glasses.

Crippled in legs, more especially the left.

Walks with a cane.

Is a friend of [redacted] of the TOBEY SIGN COMPANY, b7c

1910 E. 14th Street.

World War for radical utterances. [redacted] served 6 months in ALASKA COUNTY during

[redacted] has a room at [redacted]

[redacted] age 35.

height 5'6"

weight about 155

Long blonde hair-braids same and wears curled around her head.

Resides at [redacted] b7c

Her husband is a painter in SAN FRANCISCO.

Her son (by a former marriage) [redacted] is about

11 years, [redacted]

Meetings are held each Saturday night in a hall at 7th and Peralta Sts., This organization is in no way affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They are very radical and are endeavoring to organize working people who are not in the skilled crafts. And at this time openly boast that they have many members in EAST BAY MANUFACTURING PLANTS. Part of their propaganda is same as that preached by RUSSIAN SOVIETS and if they cannot accomplish their aims by peaceful means, they advocate destructive methods. "

In the EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL, Vol. 4, #41, dated at OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, Friday, August 27, 1927 (date evidently erroneous), CYRUS A. TOBEY, who was set forth above as a well known Radical, contributed an article on the CALIFORNIA SYNDICALIST LAW CONFERENCE held recently at OAKLAND, supposedly by the COMMUNIST PARTY. The writer refers in his article to this law as a means for the "hounding and persecution of workers who were conficted under the law merely for holding an opinion or belonging to an organization. " b7c

[redacted] an Attorney of SAN FRANCISCO, were reputed to have been present and to have taken an active part at this CONFERENCE.

On Tuesday evening, August 9, 1927, an open-air PROTEST MEETING on behalf of subjects was held at Tenth and Broadway, OAKLAND, CALIF., by the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE ORGANIZATION. Working under cover, Agent attended this meeting which commenced at about 8:00 p. m. and closed at about 9:30 p. m. EDGAR OWENS, one GLICKSON and ROSA R. PAUL, were the principal speakers. The attention of the listeners, (about 200 in number) was directed to the supposedly miscarriage of justice in the trial of SACCO and VANZETTI. These speakers, who addressed their audience continually as "COMRADES" and "WORKERS", were zealous in their efforts to direct the attention of all present to the apparently "inhuman" and "cruel" treatment the "WORKERS" were receiving at the hands of the NATION'S CAPITALISTS.

H. SACCO,
B. VANZETTI.

A CALL WAS MADE FOR FINANCIAL AID FOR THE SACCO-VANZETTI movement and the speakers INDICATED THEIR INTENTION OF SENDING IMMEDIATE PETITIONS to PRESIDENT COOLIDGE and GOVERNOR FULLER, DEMANDING SENT OF EXECUTION and RE-TRIAL in the case of subjects. The sum of \$2.51 was collected from this assembly.

Agent was invited by several Communists or sympathisers to attend the meetings of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, held every Sunday evening at 7:30 in the FRATERNITY HALL, 7th and Peralta Ste., OAKLAND, CALIF, also to the regular Monthly meeting which was to be held at the above hall on August 12, 1927.

Immediately at the conclusion of this open-air meeting the assembled crowd dispersed. No ACTS OF VIOLENCE in connection with this meeting or in connection with the general protests of radicals against the execution of subjects were reported.

PENDING

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
P. O. Box 987

CLK-HS
62-348

August 16, 1927.



APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 61-126-807X
DATE 7/12/80

Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In further reference to your confidential telegram concerning the Sacco and Vanzetti situation, you are advised that so far as I can ascertain, everything is quiet in this district.

I was in Erie on the 12th instant, and careful inquiry through several sources which I knew would keep the matter confidential, indicates that it is not anticipated that there will be any disturbances in that vicinity.

Very truly yours,

Ch. Keep.

C. L. KEEP
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-9875/mk
ON 7/2/80

AUG 20 1927

61-126-807X
61-126-1-544
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 17 1927 A.M.
FILE

AIM TO SUPPRESS SACCO DATA DEN

**Justice Officials Declare
Anxious to Disclose Mate-
rial Gathered by U. S.**

BY WILLIAM HARD

This writer is able to state in public today for the first time exact situation of the Federal Government regarding the material in files of the Department of Justice bearing upon the cases of Sacco and Vanzetti, who in the absence of further reprieve are to be executed the midnight between next Monday and next Tuesday.

This writer states with absolute assurance that the Department of Justice is actuated by no desire to oppress the material. He has every reason to believe that the department would convey the whole of the material to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts if the governor should ask for it. He can go even farther and say that many officials in the Department of Justice would be very much pleased and relieved if Gov. Fuller should come forward with such a request.

Concerned By Criticisms

[illegible]

What particularly distresses officials here is that this cloud seems to them entirely unjust and unnecessary.

This writer is able to say that to his personal knowledge there is material in the files of the Department of Justice which deserves and demands the following assertions about it: One. It throws whatever final light possible upon that "consciousness of sin" which Judge Webster Thayer, a trial judge, believed he saw in Leo and Yarnetti and which he attributed to "consciousness" of murder, even their own lawyers attributed to "consciousness" of anarchy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

REVENUE TO GOVERNMENT

DATE 7/2/84

Interested in Allen Status?

It cannot be too emphatically stated or too clearly understood that the present interest of the Federal Government in Sacco and Vanzetti is simply and only that they are self-confessed anarchists and are therefore liable to deportation. If they should ever by any chance be released from prison by the Massachusetts authorities, they will be federally deported immediately. Being thus able to get rid of them by deportation for anarchists, the Federal Government has no interest whatsoever in getting rid of them by death for murder.

The Federal documentary evidence in the matter shows that the activities of the Federal Government regarding Waco and Vahsegit have had to general the following course and character:

The Department of Justice was engaged in no pursuit whatsoever of Facco and Vanzetti at the time when they were arrested in Massachusetts on May 5, 1920, on the charge of having taken part in the South Braintree murders of the paymaster, Farmer and of the guard, Berdell, of the shoe factory of Slater & Morrill.

Thereafter, however, the depth of attention was attracted.

Identified With Bomb Suspects.

An old record showed that Saccoccio and Vanzetti had been among the subscribers to the periodical *lancetta* published by the group of Italian anarchists Craxina Seveslava. Two suspected members of that group—Salerno and Saccoccio—were among the persons who allegedly complicity in the bomb attacks which had taken place in the numerous American cities in the past few years.

Vanzetti, a few days before his arrest for the South Braintree murder, had visited New York to confer with his fellow anarchists, including Sacco, regarding Sacco's arrest and detention. The Department of Justice actually did not know of this visit; but both Vanzetti and Sacco, when arrested by New York police, told officials that they had been picked up as "suspicious characters," and were once interrogated as to the whereabouts of a group of men, known as the "Burrhead" group, giving answers which lawyers for the defense attribute to their "consciousness of guilt." Vanzetti told the "Burrheads" of Vanzetti's visit to New York to confer with Sacco and Sacco of his general association with "radical" circles.

With this start of the case against Sacco and Vanzetti and with the subsequent formulation of the charges, the Department of Justice had nothing to do.

Not Concerned With Murder, *c*

The Department of Justice was not interested in Sacco and Vanzetti as possible murderers of Parmenter and Bernadelli. It was interested in their possible informants on the Galleani anarchist group and on the Wall Street bomb explosion.

To this end, it is caused an Italian named Calzone to occupy a room near to Camp 1 to the left in which he was to furnish Calzone and his men with food. What information he reports to the Cuban group and how he is to be paid, he said, were still to be decided. He asked how long it was a few days earlier.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice nevertheless hopefully sent agents to the Sacco-Vanzetti trial to observe all anarchists who might happen to attend. Such anarchists turned out to be few, and no reports of any importance were in this manner secured.

Again, hopefully, however, the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice proceeded to "work" the members of the second Vancetti defense committee. Several of them at that time were well known Italian anarchists. It was thought that their behavior might yield discoveries. It did not. Neither the bomb outrage of 1919 nor the Wall Street bomb explosion of 1933 have to this day found any solution in court.

Within Legal Rights

It is manifest that the Department of Justice was absolutely within its legal rights and duties in watching alien anarchists and associates of alien anarchists.

It is also clear that it is not only customary but altogether permissible for the Department of Justice to supply facts to local prosecuting authorities when requested for them if such facts are obtainable by the department. In this case the local prosecuting authorities asked the Board

tion office of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice query the New York office of the bureau as to whether or not any of the monies had been received by the anarchists in New York immediately after the attack.

This was the closest that the department of Justice came to furnishing any evidence for the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for the murder of South Brainerd.

It is never clear, however, on the other hand, clear and obvious that the lenient activities of the Department of Justice against red radicals in 1917 and 1920 have to be considered as an important element in the state of mind of Sacco and Vanzetti and the nature of their behavior when arrested and while on trial. The full material for that picture is to be found only in the Department of Justice archives.

Initiative Up to State

The Department of Justice might itself, of its own motion, have sent the material in its archives to Gov. Fuller, had it not felt that since the case was a Massachusetts case the initiative could with propriety come only from the Massachusetts authorities.

It had been suggested here that the Department of Justice or the State Department might, without any solicitation from outside sources, issue public statements.

statement giving all the facts
of the case, however, is not
open to the criticism that the
report would be regarded as
simply in whitewashing the
Some responsible persons here,
however, even at this late moment
when the execution of James Earl
Ray is less than 48 hours
away, are expecting that somebody in
administration or somebody in Mass.
troops will bring the situation to
the attention of the federal government
and request a full disclosure of the
contents of the Department of Justice
files.

ORDERLY PROTEST

**Sacco-Vanzetti Friends to
Avoid Demonstrations.**

Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers in the Pittsburgh district today continued their efforts to conduct orderly protests against executions Thursday of the Massachusetts radicals.

A Jakira, district manager of the Workers' Party of America, issued a statement from his office, at 806 James st., declaring no strike will be called by members of that party in the Pittsburgh area. He asked that members continue to strongly protest the executions but urged them to do so in an orderly manner and to refrain from demonstrations other than those sanctioned by authorities.

Dr. William J. Van Esen, chairman of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Council of Western Pennsylvania, addressed the executive committee of that organization last night in his office, 235 Fifth ave. Further protests to President Coolidge and to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts were framed. Dr. Van Esen said no street demonstration will be sanctioned by the council, although a mass meeting may be called tonight for formation of a final protest.

There will be no general strike by workers here as a protest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. In addition of many to hold a display of the investigation of radical activities for District Attorney James H. Clegg and the Justice Department. Chief Attorney John D. MacFarlane.

1, 1 -

Brooklyn 9 a
August 16 1927

Department of Justice
Gentlemen
I happened
ALL INFO CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/82 BY SP-8 BJS/MC

the corner of Myrtle & West
Avenue in Brooklyn at the
Salon de France and this is the
convention I part from
young Italian barbers who have
meeting rooms there as the
Barbers Union.

RECORDED
67-126-800
AUG 20 1927
AUG 23 1927
Div. 200

These god damn American judges
and jurors and politich are
got to be blown up, we got
Coolidge afraid of us now
let us get the judges. The
shoe workers Union is with us
and the plasterers and concrete
workers and painters unions
will stick to us, They must
let sacco, Vanzetti go or we will
show them. This is a crowd that
desires deportation as quick as possible

COPI

August 24, 1927.

Department of Justice,

Gentlemen,

8147
I happened to be on the corner of Myrtle-Wellesley Avenue in Brooklyn at the Labor Lyceum and this is the conversation I heard from five young Italian barbers who have meeting rooms there as the Barbers Union:

"These God damn American judges and jurors and politicians are got to be blown up, we got Goelidge afraid of us now let us get the judges. The Shoe Workers Union is with us and the plasterers and concrete workers and painters Unions will stick to us. They must let Goetz-Vanni go or we'll show them."

This is crowd that deserves deportation as quick as possible.

(Signed) [REDACTED] b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/02 BY SP-8025/mhc

AUG 25 1927

August 24, 1927.

61-126-808

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. J. E. Daly,
P. O. Box 70,
Wall Street Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information a copy of a letter received at the Bureau from [redacted] of Brooklyn, New York, relating to a conversation that he heard in the Barbers Union to the effect that American judges and jurors are to be "blown up" in furtherance of the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. bk

Very truly yours,

Inc. 242962.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/90 BY SP-8/SHC



August 22, 1927

AUG 23 1927

61-126-809

RECORDED

61-126-

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARKER.

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a communication received by me from my Special Agent in Charge at Washington giving in substance the result of an inquiry which he made at the State Department concerning the recent communications given to the press by diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries concerning the Sacco - Vanzetti case.

Respectfully,

Encl.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP8 BTJ/ml



8/16/27.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Birch advised that so far, nothing has been learned of in the way of sympathetic demonstrations and should such occur, he would take care of the situation and immediately report to the Bureau such action.

Mr. Birch concurs with Officers Smith and Jackson in the belief that there will be no radical demonstrations in this vicinity.

P E N D I N G

-----cc0cc-----

[REDACTED] b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JMK:GHR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Declass
DATE 7/12/82

August 20, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Complying with your verbal instructions, of this date, I conferred with Mr. Bannerman, Chief Special Agent, State Department, relative to recent communications given to the Press by diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case. From Mr. Bannerman I found the following to be the facts:

On January 27, 1922, diplomatic Serial No. 99, File 511.6521. SAL/86, signed by Henry P. Fletcher for the then Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, was issued by the Department of State addressed "To the diplomatic officers of the United States of America." This circular letter set forth briefly the evidence which was presented in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts. The circular stated that the facts set forth therein had been obtained from the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts. The circular simply narrated the details of the commission of the crime and briefly summed up the evidence which was presented against Sacco and Vanzetti leading to their conviction by the jury. This circular mentioned the date of the robbery and murders; the names of the paymaster and guard who were killed; the circumstances of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti; the fact that Sacco was identified as the man who shot and killed the guard; the fact that the revolver found on Vanzetti at the time of his arrest was the one which had been in the possession of the guard, Berardelli, at the time he was murdered, etc. This circular specifically stated that at that time (January 27, 1922) the question of releasing the facts therein contained for publication was left to the discretion of the diplomatic representatives.

RECORDED

67-126-809	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 28, 1927	
DEPARTMENT OF JUST.	
Div. One	FILE

AUG 27 1927

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 BTJ/mw
ON 7/2/82

About the middle of August, as you will recall, the Press carried dispatches to the effect that the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentine, had given out a statement concerning the facts in the Sacco-Vanzetti case "to enlighten public opinion."

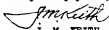
On August 18, 1927, Secretary Kellogg wired the American Embassy at Buenos Aires as follows:

"The Press reports you have given out a statement on the Sacco-Vanzetti case 'to enlighten public opinion'. Referring to your telegram No. 36 April 12 4 P.M. The Department presumed that if any statement was made it followed the text of the circular instruction of January 27, 1922. If any changes or additions to this text were made please telegraph them in full."

In reply to this cable, the American Ambassador at Buenos Aires telegraphed the Secretary of State that he had followed the wording of the circular instruction of January 27, 1922, verbatim and in addition thereto had added a brief summary of the legal steps which had been taken by the Sacco-Vanzetti defense counsel since that time. The Ambassador states in his cable that he supplemented the Department's circular of January 27, 1922, with this additional data in order to bring the case up to date.

Mr. Bannerman assured me that any statements which have been given to the foreign Press by diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries have been without any instructions to do so on the part of the Department of State at Washington. The Press release by the Ambassador at Buenos Aires during the present month was without the knowledge of the Secretary of State as the above quoted telegram shows.

Very truly yours,



J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

Department of Justice
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE



Director

Referring Beccis Vansetti. No demonstrative actions reported this territory, none anticipated. About 100 persons met Atlanta Sunday night, were addressed by several claiming represent Communist Party and Arbeiter Ring. Meeting adopted resolution protesting against execution. Leader seemed be one T.J. Brown. In making discreet and confidential investigation this meeting. U.S. Marshal Atlanta has assigned guard temporary night duty Post Office though believes precaution unnecessary. Will not wire you again unless otherwise instructed or something develops.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Two Beccis

Rec'd. 9:50

To Director 9:55

61-126-810
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Class.
Reason
Date of Review

SP-8 BTJ/ldk
7/2/92
7/2/92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box #70, Wall Street Station
New York, N.Y.

August 23, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your favor
of August 22nd in which you state that you are
transmitting herewith "a copy of a letter received
at the Bureau from [redacted] of Brooklyn,
N.Y. relating to a conversation heard by him in
the Barbers Union" bearing upon the Sacco-Vanzetti
case.

For your information I might state
that no enclosure accompanied your letter, and in
order that the file on the matter may be complete,
might I ask that a copy of [redacted] letter
be forwarded to this office at your convenience.

Truly yours,

F. X. O'Donnell

F. X. O'DONNELL
ACTING AGENT IN CHARGE

FXO'D:AH

AUG 27 1927

RECORDED

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-101/mh

61-126-811	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 24 1927	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	FILE

126-611

AUG 27 1927

August 28, 1927.

RECORDED

Mr. J. E. Daly,
P. O. Box 70,
Wall Street Station,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of August 23,
1927, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter
received by the Bureau from [redacted] of
Brooklyn, New York, which you state was omitted
from Bureau letter to you of August 22, 1927. b7c

Very truly yours,

Enc. 242655.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-800/mc

NO. 4

MM:308
61-126-612

RECORDED

August 30, 1977

AUG 30 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUKERS.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,
copy of a communication from the Bureau's Agent
in Charge, at Washington, D. C., relative to
the SAGGO-VANHEENTJ meeting held at the Playhouse,
1814 N St., N. W., together with photostatic copy
of transcript of notes taken by Police stenographers
at said meeting.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 245937.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-10/11



NO. 4

Agent Com. T. West
of the Boston
Office of the
Bureau reported
as follows:
June 22, 1921:-

Crutchacker
sent. (See page
in book)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mk

12
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JMK:GER

August 22, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto please find a transcript of notes taken by Police stenographers at the Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting held at the Playhouse, 1814 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Friday, August 19th. About 150 persons were present at this meeting.

The Chairman of the meeting was Harvey ^{W.} Connor, Washington representative of the Federated Press. His speech is the first one quoted.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY 2-102 JMK

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-126-812
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 24 1927 P. M.
Div. One
Div. Two

Mr. Lusk
8/20/27
Hu

100-1087-1
 2374
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August 21 - 1937

The following is a summary of the events which took place at the meeting of August 19th 1937 at which meeting of the following date of the U. S., under the auspices of the 1937-1938 National Convention.

The Chairman: As the Washington representative of the Federated Press I feel highly honored this evening in this opportunity to preside at a meeting in behalf of our brother Sacco and Vanzetti, who this noon were transferred to the Cook House of Charleston State Prison.

It was the Federated Press which first told the world of labor that ten obscure Italian working men had been arrested in a small Massachusetts town in 1926, and it was Federated Press which was the first agency to bring back the message to Sacco and Vanzetti that the labor movement of the world would fight until these two men had been liberated and set free from the gigantic frame-up which had been perpetrated against them. Federated Press has fought for the last seven years aiding the defense, turning up relevant evidence and witnesses in order to forge a complete chain of evidence proving the innocence of these two workers and proving the guilt of the Department of Justice and the Massachusetts Agents of the Employers who have tried and succeeded in placing our comrades within the shadow of death.

We in Washington have have a very particular and especial interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, for Washington is the Headquarters of the Department of Justice - God gave the word Justice (laughter) - it was in this city that the frame-up - that the conviction of crime was hatched against Sacco and Vanzetti, and we know that even in the Department of Justice Building on K Street there sits the man today who is mainly responsible in an immediate sense for the plight and incident fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

I refer to J. Edgar Hoover, who in 1930 was the head of the radical division of the Department of Justice in charge of the alien foreign born workers, and today Hoover has been rewarded while his two victims for seven years have suffered agony, and he today is the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, better known as the U. S. Secret Service.

I have had the great satisfaction within the past week of being ordered out of the building of the Department of Justice. Why - because I requested that the files of the Department of Justice bearing on the Sacco - Vanzetti case be opened to the public.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-6/BJH

and the Department of Justice have not yet been given. Attorney General Clegg made these files kept closed, and they do well to keep them closed for if these files were disclosed to the public the black and business records would be given to the public and would show a consciousness of guilt in the building of the Department of Justice. That is where the consciousness of guilt is.

It was said that the Department of Justice is now operating in a way that is not in the best interest of the people. It is said that the Department of Justice is now operating in a way that is not in the best interest of the people. It is said that the Department of Justice is now operating in a way that is not in the best interest of the people.

We in Washington have another very particular - very specific interest in the Street - National case, because Washington is the headquarters of the Department of the Federal Government which is implicated in this case - the Department of Justice.

The National Press has tried very hard within the past week to find out whether it was the Secretary of State that sent the instructions and orders and whether or not the United States should instruct the State to the House-Thomas case. We do not know - we suspect, but we do not know definitely that he sent out instructions abroad in this case until last week the American Ambassador in the Argentine published a long apology for the State of Washington Justice, and this information was published by the Department of State. We wanted to know that information - what instructions - the Department of State sent out to influence the world against our two workers, but we do not have that information either. The Department of State is a conspirator in the House-Thomas case and is just as bad, and just as secretive as the Department of Justice.

Two weeks ago we met in this city on the eve of the destruction of Russia and Vienna. As a result of that meeting, and as the result of 10,000 other meetings, demonstrations and strikes throughout the United States and throughout the world, the hand of the executioner was pushed from the switch that would have burned out the lives of our two fellow workers.

Tonight we are meeting here in the same cause, and not only we but millions of workers all over the world, meeting in protest against - I am going to say misarrangement of justice in Washington, but I am convinced that it was a misarrangement of justice, but justice; that kind of justice we have experienced in the United States over a period of 125 years. I was interested the other day in going through a little history of the American labor movement. In 1790, gave a few years after the Revolution of this government, the shoe makers, the first working men in America, organized a union, and were thrown into jail for the strike offense - it was considered a crime - a conspiracy to fix wages and to shorten the working day, and in 1800 other crafts were involved, and over since 1790 the labor movement of America has had to struggle against the justice of American Courts. American Courts we do say give justice, - do give justice - but it is a brand of justice which is justice to employers and not worker's justice. We hope as a result of this meeting - these meetings, demonstrations and strikes throughout the world to put us again the

and electrocution of Duane and Vanzetti, scheduled now for evening after midnight.

copy

We hope to succeed - if we do succeed it will be because working men and right minded people throughout the world have protested. If we have failed, and if those thousands of men are killed - murdered I should say - then what will be my failure - that will go to them. It does to me that we will have one very definite answer to it and that answer will be the organization of the American Working Man - the organization of millions of coal miners, transportation men, steel workers, the organization of the working classes who constitute the vast majority of the people and whom these millions of working people are organized, do you think that there will be a repetition of the Duane - Vanzetti case? I should say not. It is only because the power of labor in America has not been strong enough that our fellow workers have undergone agony for seven years, which has been so great that according to present account the mind of Vanzetti has remained because of this prolonged terror and agony.

And now it is my privilege to present to you a resident of Washington, who has always spoken out against oppression; against intolerance and against injustice. I want to present Mr. Wesley Starr.

(Western Sign)

Mrs. Wesley Starr: Mr. Chairman, Friends: At a meeting similar to this about two weeks ago it was my great fortune to preside, and in my opening statement I made the remark that Duane and Vanzetti were not on trial - that it was the American System of Administrative Justice that was on trial. I want to go further tonight - I want to say that Duane and Vanzetti have escaped to become merely individuals; they have become the symbols of a cause, and what we pause to inquire why it is that the whole world is raising a protest against the execution of Duane and Vanzetti it is because the cause for which they stand is world wide. It is the issue of democracy upon one side - equality of opportunity - equality before the law upon one side and autocracy and imperialism upon the other.

It is no wonder that Massachusetts trembles. It is no wonder that Wall Street shivers. It is no wonder that the exponents of plutocracy throughout the world are now protesting against the protest in favor of Duane and Vanzetti, and it is for the same reason that they know as well as they know anything that the liberation of Duane and Vanzetti means the exposure of the most contemptible conspiracy ever hatched by plutocracy in the interest of imperial autocracy throughout the world.

This is not the first time that this thing has been done. It was just 66 years ago that they hung John Brown, and I think they hang him strictly in accordance with the terms of the law. John Brown pled guilty. He was a known traitor. He led his arms against the state of Virginia and under the law of Virginia he was executed, but the execution of John Brown set free his soul that marched on through four years of civil war. The execution of Duane and Vanzetti will set free their souls if they are executed and I dread to think

of what the consequences may be. If it should in any way be similar to the consequences of the execution of John Brown it will start something in this world that will make the world war look like a kindergarten playground.

If I remember rightly, it is many years ago since I had occasion to look it up. It was about 1825, 250 years ago that they had a judge in England, John Hall was his name, and he was the opponent of the policy of the House of Lords and his countrymen. They had Jefferson there long before the war to study and to justify the spirit of revolt against the oppression of King Charles and King James. You remember the bloody history. You remember that Jefferson had 500 victims to the hangman's noose, and that under his orders 500 were sent to the colonies in Barbados and America. They stayed it out, but only three years after that came the revolution in England that overthrew the dynasty and set England free upon her progress to what she has become in her present glory.

I hesitate to predict the consequences of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, but I know that this universe is hanging in the spot delicate of all balances and I know that no error can be committed in this world but that in some way is balanced and compensated in this world.

I know something about Massachusetts. My ancestors lived in Massachusetts just about 250 years ago. They were there throughout the times of Cotton Mather; they were there when opposition was raised against the tyranny of a slave embargo - they were there when William Lloyd Garrison was chased out of the state, when he had to flee to save his life.

There is nothing so exactly a thing on this earth as a dollar - you have ten dollars in more exactly than one and the more dollars you can pile up in a pyramid the more comfortable you are behind it. Do you remember at the time of the Spanish War the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the men that correspond to the Klan's Klubs of today, shivered in fear of the Spanish fleet and yelled to Washington for protection. It is not because Sacco and Vanzetti attacked their property that they are to be executed - it is because they attacked their privileges that they are made the victims today! You can tax the property of every multi millionaire under general law and he will make a protest against paying it of course. He will try to get special exemptions and rebates through the Treasury Department and may have done so to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars, but threaten to lay the weight of your finger upon any class privilege that is enjoyed by a privilege holder and you will go to the West, and they can send you there. If they can't send you there in the body, they will send you there in the spirit; they will wreck your home; they will wreck your reputation; they will wreck your trade, and they employ experts with enormous salaries to invent methods of torture for the men who threaten their privileges.

Now you did not come here to night to hear me. You came to hear another, and I am not going to occupy any more of your time; it would take volumes to record the illustrations of this situation.

Chairman: It is my privilege to present to you, Mother Bloor

Mother Bloor: Before I begin my talk I wish those standing in the back will come up to the front. When you stand up you get restlessness and more about. You need not be afraid of us because I am known to be a radical. I am perfectly harmless, so just come right up to the front please. Thank you for making a pleasant walk. This is the end of a very long talk for me. I have seen all the way from San Francisco and I did not say any threatening things. I just came along the spot. I am very glad to be here. I have read the papers and am quite interested, and thought maybe this place would be overflowing with people, and so I came and find here a very respectable crowd, some secret service men and also police on the job. I don't see any capitalists here, and so I am going to talk plainly because I feel that you want to know what is going on throughout the road I traveled.

I came from San Francisco to Denver, to Kansas City, through all the large states of the middle west, Cleveland, Akron and the great centers of industry and I found thousands of men and women protesting in the open against the execution of these two men. In the city of Cleveland it was my privilege to speak at one of these protest meetings - right out on the public square. Now they have apparently free speech in Cleveland right in the park there is a statue of Tom Johnson, and before Tom Johnson's statue I spoke. Now the police came there - don't worry, they came and they tried to antagonize the crowd against us - they tried to stir it up, but these peaceful people would not stir, and so if the police come up here to stir up trouble don't say a word. If they hit you over the head with a club don't say a word.

From Cleveland I went over to Akron. Now Akron is one of the greatest industrial cities in this country, and is controlled largely by a monopoly, the Rubber Trust - the Goodyear Rubber Trust, and we went out to a park where was the statue of another man - I don't know him as well as I do Tom Johnson, but his name was _____ and I talked to that crowd that was protesting against the execution of two innocent men. Now there is no question about the innocence of these men. Last summer I spent the summer in Lawrence, Mass., and in Boston, and let me tell you that hundreds of lawyers in the state of Massachusetts openly protested, not only publicly by word of mouth, but by the printed book, men such as _____ of Harvard College. They analyzed the case from a legal standpoint without emotion and found that the court and Judge Sawyer were prejudiced against these two innocent men, and anybody who attended the sessions of the trial - anyone who is honest, would be willing to take affidavit to the prejudice of that court and that judge.

We are not in any sense guilty of contempt of court or law when we say that that judge was prejudiced. We have a right higher than that of the law - we have the rights of citizens to say that, and as citizens of America we have the right to protest against the execution of these two innocent men, two Italians. Now let me tell you something about the Italians that everybody seems to be afraid of. They are the most gentle of people, and when that first decision came dozens of these Italians came to me and said Mother will you go with us to the lawyer's office to see what we do next,

and they come like so many little children with tears streaming down their faces, and let me tell you that if there were any beds thrown at any of the Jews houses or anywhere else in the United States it was not done by any one of the organized Anarchist Societies. I have known a great many individuals in my time and in my observation all over the world and I have been living a long time, and have been interested in the Jews movement a long time, and I have never known put down a petition to demand a vote for murder or slavery or anything of that kind. I understand.

And now let me tell you something which is a very dangerous thing in America to labor - the most dangerous thing it seems to me that could possibly happen to any nation, and I have especially called the attention of the youth, their fathers and mothers to this danger - this very serious danger. In our country today there is a psychology permeating every college, every public school of every sort - every kind of educational institution - to make the people who come to these institutions, especially the youth, to make them think that it is almost a crime to be a worker, and that to be an organized worker is a real crime.

That is the ghoul that is present in this country today, and if a man or woman in an organized labor movement or any kind happens to be born in another country, then of course they are damned.

I used to belong to the Presbyterian Church, and they had a doctrine in the old days that Jews are born to die; gone to be damned and punished in hell and come to go to Heaven, and the psychology today is that if you belong to a labor organization and were born in another country, then you are damned already. Now I cannot understand this, nor can I understand how in this country two men like Anaco and Vassetti can be shut up in prison for over 7 years and then electrocuted because they stand for labor. Shall if they can be executed anybody can be executed who stands for labor.

They say that Americans are so progressive. Let me tell you as I came across the country over five thousand miles I traveled that hundreds of travelling salesmen unanimously told me that never before have they seen such a terrible condition of unemployment throughout the entire country.

And now I am going to say something that you may not like. I am going to put the responsibility of the execution of Anaco and Vassetti on the shoulders of the working class who had the delegated power in their hands and did not use it, but we did not and do not use it, and we put our power into the hands of the same class of people that Judge Thayer belongs to, and in the next election you will give that power to the Coolidges and all these men.

We might as well face the facts, and I will tell you that just as sure as I stand here that your children and my children are as much in danger as Anaco and Vassetti, and this will ever be so until we are intelligent enough to get together and use our industry and our political power as it should be used - for our own good and

betterment (applause). Sometimes ago a newspaper man came to me and said what are you going to do now - what are the workers going to do now, and I told him that the workers were going to organize more strongly than ever before (applause). Let us ask how much more are we going to stand. There is not a country in Europe where the labor is organized that would stand for the execution of such innocent men as Sacco and Vanzetti, and the Government of England, France or Germany would not dare to put two such innocent men to death - why? because they have organized labor in those countries. (applause).

.....

Now before we give up this meeting, the chairman said there was some expense to the meeting, hall rent and other things, and we want to send a telegram to President Coolidge. May I read the telegram?

To the President of the United States:

We, hundreds of citizens of Washington at mass meeting here assembled demand that you, the President of our Republic, use the power of your high office to pardon the two men, Sacco and Vanzetti, proclaimed innocent by men and women of high estate in every country of the world. Lawyers of Harvard, doctors, ministers, men and women of every walk of life have assembled by the thousands to protest against the execution of these innocent men. Millions of signatures to petitions have been presented to Governor Fuller, and are now in his possession. It is a reasonable demand and we responsible men and women of Washington are justified in applying to the last court of appeals, the President of the United States of America.

After discussion the telegram was agreed to read "that he use his great influence for the pardon, etc."

This was motioned, seconded and passed unanimously by voice.

Collection was taken up, and announcement was made of the receipt of \$45.00.

August 1927.

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A PARTIAL explanation of the American "crime wave" is found in the statistics covering criminal trials and convictions in England and the United States. The July *Law Quarterly Review* (London) has assembled such

figures. In England and Wales in 1925 for 113,986 known offenses there were 50,583 convictions, or one conviction for every 2 3/4 crimes. The only figures available in the same field in the United States were from Philadelphia, where there was one conviction for every ten crimes. In England for 50,903 persons brought before the courts, 50,583 were convicted. In Philadelphia there were 1,104 convictions for 4,016 arrests for robbery, etc. Convictions were had in five-sixths of such cases in England, in about one-fourth in Philadelphia.

This discrepancy may be partly due to the fact that arrests are made in the United States for less cause. Too much political influence in criminal cases, and too little rigidity on the part of judges and juries, is a far more important factor. American criminal laws are such that resort to technicalities is easy. The free use of the pardoning power by executive officials lessens the percentage of guilty persons

who receive punishment. It is a misguided sentimentality which is too merciful to the criminal. The result is imposition upon the innocent, and encouragement of crime which in the long run gets more people in trouble than would the certain punishment of those who are guilty. Even the action of the courts is not final when it affects persons who are able to command influence, as is evidenced by the campaign for the payroll murderers, Sacco and Vanzetti, and a few years ago for the McNamara.

The multiplicity of our criminal statutes and police regulations also begets disregard of law. Probably what is most needed in the United States in this field is a more deep-seated sense of justice as a substitute for misguided sympathy for wrongdoers. When it is fully appreciated that such sympathy is really not merciful to criminals as a class, a stronger tendency toward certainty of punishment for the guilty may develop.

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12
NATIONAL REPUBLIC

August, 1927.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES
Information of Interest to
concerning the activities of Movements Tending to
Undermine the Institutions of the Republic.

AT THE opening sessions of the national congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church at San Francisco, June 17, Rev. Henry Lewis, rector of St. Andrews Church, Ann Arbor, Mich., suggested that the church might better "recognize unmarried unions" and defended so-called "companionate" sexual associations. On the following day, addressing the same convention, Rev. William Norman Guthrie, New York, declared that the New Testament was "writings by a lot of chumps," and attacked the Episcopal prayer book as "full of information to God on how He is to go straight." At the same session the Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., declared that a churchman cannot be a true follower of Jesus unless he ranges himself on the side of "democracy in industry," a mouth-filling phrase quite commonly used as an alias for socialism. The inspiration of all these attacks is the socialistic movement which is making inroads among clergymen of a certain type.

Commenting on the address of Rev. Lewis, Bishop Manning, of New York said: "Unmarried unions or companionate marriages are not new. They are high-sounding phrases for age-old immorality, and modern names for free love. I am aware that these ideas are being propagated among young people by some college professors, but that any Christian minister should advocate such doctrine would be even more vicious than from a tabloid newspaper or a sex magazine. A clergyman who would advocate these views, if mentally responsible, would be a dishonor to the Christian church and a menace to the community."

The Protestant Episcopal Church, along with other religious bodies, has been seriously embarrassed recently by socialist bores-from-within. There were a number of votes in the House of Bishops against the de-frocking, some months ago, of "Bishop" Montgomery Brown, the aged atheist-communist who insisted on wearing the livery of the church while denouncing Christianity and advocating the ethics of Moscow communism. "Bishop" Brown is now traveling over the country as a communist propagandist.

There is a general belief that a number of religious bodies are in danger of serious disaster through the prominence of leaders who have succumbed to socialist propaganda, and who are making their pulpits and church conventions forums for unpatriotic and in some of the more advanced cases even grossly immoral and blasphemous utterances. The need of a thorough house-cleaning in some quarters is apparent.

THE American Civil Liberties Union, according to the statement of its representatives, stands for the "right" of citizens or aliens to advocate the overthrow by violence of the government of the United States. This activity has been chiefly centered around fights to protect communists who have fallen foul of the law. The sort of "liberty" prompted by protecting the advocates of such revolution is in-



From the National Tribune

We Have Enough Red In Our Flag

dictated in an open letter of the International Left Communist Federation recently published in Berlin, in which reference is made to cruelties practiced by the soviet government on political dissenters. The letter says: "In a leaflet illegally put out by the Communist Party Opposition on February 17 of this year in Yekaterinaslov (Sverdlovsk) there is a description of the ferocious brutality used by the G. P. U. against the representative of the local labor group, Nikof, who was suspected of having taken part in the work of the illegal and proscribed Committee of Action which had waged several strikes in the district. After he had been turned over to the G. P. U., Nikof, who is now in solitary confinement in the prison hospital, was asked to confess to the charges made against him.

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Nikof's resolute refusal to answer charges put to him, the investigating judge ordered that he be stripped and receive twenty lashes. This bestial order was carried out by Maskir (Mongolian) members of the Red army. After this fearful abuse, the severely wounded Nikof was again half carried before the investigating judge. But even this punishment failed to make Nikof speak. Wild with rage at his refusal to testify, the judge knocked out one of Nikof's eyes with the barrel of a gun. He was taken to his cell, covered with blood, and only after two days did he receive any aid." The wife of the directing head of the American Civil Liberties Union, himself a "philosophical anarchist," was once a courier of the government under which this sort of "civil liberty" is practiced.

THE New York Herald-Tribune of April 24, 1927, says: "With the announced intention of bringing together Americans who are interested in Russian life and contemporary culture, the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia was formed yesterday. The first meeting will be at the administration building of the Henry Street Settlement on Wednesday evening. The speakers will be Leopold Stokowski, Robert J. Flaherty, Lee Simonson, Graham Taylor and Elizabeth Farrell. Mrs. Norman Hapgood will preside. The society has established temporary headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, and is planning many activities, including lectures by Russian scientists. A Russian exhibit at the forthcoming International Exposition of Architecture to be held at the Scientific American Building, is also being arranged. In addition to the exposition, the society will have a permanent program of work which will include the collection and diffusion in the United States of developments

in science, education, philosophy, art, music and drama in both countries, and an exchange of students and professors, as well as scientists, artists and scholars, as 'a practical means of promoting cultural relations between the two countries' is contemplated. The directors of the society include Dr. John Dewey, Prof. Ernest M. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Underhill Moore, Columbia University; Dr. W. A. Neilson, president of Smith College; Prof. Jerome Davis, Yale University; Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education; Prof. E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin; Lee Simonson, Mr. Stokowski, James N. Roseberg, Edgar Varese, Allen Wardwell and Lillian D. Wald. Dr. Graham R. Taylor is chairman of the executive committee."

connection the following from *Ta Kung Pao* (socialist) for Jan. 14, 1925, is significant: "The establishment of closer cultural relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is the mission of Mr. Roman Weller of Moscow, who has just arrived in this country as representative of the Bureau of Cultural Relations, established in Moscow about a year ago."

THE *National Republic* is advised that neither the student body nor governing body of Stanford University sustains any connection with *Chinese Guide in America*, mentioned in the July number of the *National Republic*. It is edited by H. T. Tsiaog, a former student of Stanford University, who belongs to the communist wing of the Nationalist Party of China. The February 12 number of the *Chinese Guide in America* printed a letter signed by the president of Stanford University praising the Cantonese and evincing strong sympathy with the nationalist cause, but it is stated that this letter was printed out of character in being interlarded with quotations from and praise of Lenin.

FASCISM and bolshevism are growths from the same root. Both realize the socialist conception of the exaggerated state, supreme over the lives of men, with no room left for individual liberty or initiative. Mussolini, doubtless the greatest figure in Europe, was for years a left-wing socialist, and has not abandoned his original ideas, but as a great opportunist, has taken advantage of the situation created in Italy by communists who had the nation on the verge of ruin when the Fascists appeared to restore order. Fascism may be for the time being the only solution for the problem thus presented in Italy; that it has vastly improved conditions there is undoubtedly true. The necessity in Italy which called for absolutism does not exist in this country, and cannot exist unless the people demonstrate their incapacity for self-government by permitting revolutionary bidders from within to demoralize the nation. The introduction of fascism as an alternative to representative government in the United States is extremely objectionable. Italians in the United States owe their allegiance to the American government, and not to Italy or its form of government. It would be as objectionable as a political movement originating in the United States, operating in Italy for the overthrow of its institutions. There are some signs of a fascist movement directed from Italy in the United States. In proportion to its size it constitutes a menace. No propaganda originating abroad which seeks to excite hostility to the institutions of the United States is tolerable in America.

THE American Federation of Labor, under President William Green, continues its policy of stern opposition to communism, to the dangers of which organized labor has been fully aroused by internal struggles revealing the violent and unscrupulous tactics of Moscow directed revolutionaries. Thirty-five communists from New York attempted to participate in the convention of the International Fur Work-

ers Union at the A. F. of L. building in June, but after keeping up a disturbance for a number of hours they were thrown out by police and henchmen. President Green is deserving of commendation from every sound American for his irreconcilable attitude toward the Moscow-owned marplots. Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, recently protested against the connivance of the New York City police administration with communist pickets permitted to annoy, intimidate and even assault union workers of the non-communist faction who had returned to work upon the settlement of a strike which communists sought to prolong for "class war" purposes. There seems to be an underground connection between some powerful elements of Tammany Hall and the red revolutionary element in the state of New York. Governor Smith was active in bringing about the repeal of the Lusk law, curbing revolutionary activities, and has pardoned two of the most prominent communists, Ginzow and Larkio. During the furworkers strike, it has been charged by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the New York police winked at violence by communists during a struggle which cost the fur industry of New York City about thirty million dollars, fully half of which was due to the machinations of communists seeking to make the strike not a means of wage adjustment, but a battle in the "class war."

TO what extent facts affecting the revolutionary movement are kept out of the metropolitan press is indicated by the information given out from the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis that the well remembered massacre at Herrin, Ill., was engineered by paid organizers and members of the Communist party. In all the acres of matter printed about this slaughter of a body of defenseless men, this easily ascertained fact has been suppressed up to this time. At the Indiana state convention of Exchange Clubs at Indianapolis, Ellis Searles, editor of the *United Mine Workers Journal* following a warning that "tens of thousands of well meaning men and women" have become infected with the germ of communism, Mr. Searles declared the United Mine Workers has had bitter experience with communism. "During the miners' strike of 1922," said Mr. Searles, "nineteen paid communist organizers were sent from communist headquarters in Chicago to Herrin, Ill., and these nineteen paid plotters, aided by sixty-seven communists who lived at Herrin, fomented and were responsible for the Herrin massacre, in which more than a score of men were killed. It was all a part of the communist plot to seize the United Mine Workers' strike and convert it into the beginning of an armed revolution against the government. The United Mine Workers of America was not responsible for that massacre. It was purely and exclusively a communist affair. This is not hearsay. It is a fact that has been definitely established." The government

is without power to investigate or check communist propaganda, Mr. Searles declared. He added that every American citizen should seek to bring about enactment of laws that would enable the government "to protect itself against those who would undermine American institutions."

MARGARET B. DUNCAN, an American missionary in China, writes to the *Hopewell Herald*, the official publication of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, Franklin, Ind., from Shanghai, under date of May 12: "By the S. S. *President Grant* sailing tomorrow (through a friend) I hope to send you two Shanghai daily papers—one of May 10, for I want you to see the article in it written by Rodney Gilbert, and one of May 11 containing the translation of the documents seized in the Russian embassy in Peking. How can anyone say that Russia is not responsible for this upheaval in China today? Or that Russia has not a definite plan on foot to upset even Great Britain, France and America? She certainly has, as these documents prove. And the sooner all the nations realize this and band together to wipe out the Reds the better it will be for the whole world. Poor China, just awakening from her political slumber of thousands of years, had not her eyes wide enough open yet to realize the evils of the Red propaganda and was woefully taken in, and is now reaping the dire results. In fact her troubles are only well begun—for Red propaganda has been poured into the minds of the laborers and of the school children even in the most remote corners of the country and it will take years to counteract the evil effects of poisoned minds. The laborers cannot read and have literally swallowed whole all their lies, not knowing any better. And who has the time and the money to go over the same ground trying to convince the poor bewildered people that what they have so recently learned is all wrong, that there is a better way? Russia has put up the money for all the propaganda and a campaign and expects to get back tenfold profits out of China. But the nations here to get busy before this thing goes any further. I wish American papers would print the documents from one end of the country to the other to put the common people wise to the extent of the Red propaganda. For so many people do not know what is going on all about them—even right under their noses. The younger generation is not wise to Russia's secret organizations. Out here many people think a definite effort is being made by the Reds to Bolshevize the navies of America and Great Britain! There is certainly a definite effort to bring about a world revolution. I only hope our nation gets wise to the propaganda in time to save herself."

This letter calls attention to the fact that the non-communist nations of the world have overlooked the power of propaganda in China. Articles on bolshevism translated from the *National Republic* by a Presbyterian missionary in China and placed in the hands of two important provincial officials who more than a year ago belonged to

a "red" organization, caused their resignations. They had never received literature opposing communism prior to that time and had been in the dark as to its true character.

THE *Daily Worker*, national communist organ, is publishing serially a work entitled "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Hapgood, the well known socialist propagandist, brother of Powers Hapgood, denounced from the floor of the International Miners convention by President Lewis, for an effort to surreptitiously communize the editorial columns of the national miners' publication. It is an attack on American patriotic organizations engaged in warfare on communists, I. W. W.'s and left wing socialists. The work is endorsed by Bishop Francis McConnell, of the M. E. Church; John A. Ryan, of the American

Catholic University; Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University; Senator Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, author of the congressional resolution for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the United States government from defending itself against insurrection or invasion; Senators Walsh and Wheeler, of Montana; Judge Ben Lindsay; Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; William Allen White, and others. The financial backers of the work are chiefly Pasadena, Calif., rich radicals, active in the defense of syndicalists and communists on the Pacific slope, including Prince Hopkins, Fanny Birby Spencer and Kate Greene Gartz, who gave a dinner to Upton Sinclair on the eve of his departure for a socialist propaganda tour of the United States in 1923, and were identified with a movement to finance the Federated Press, socialist and communist press bureau.

WHILE Moscow directed communists and their sympathizers and dupes are crying out for free speech in the United States, the way the matter is handled in the Russian home-land is indicated by the following dispatch from Blagoviestchensk, Asiatic Russia, under date of June 8th: "Five persons have been executed and seven sentenced to prison for carrying on propaganda in the name of former Grand Duke Nicholas looking to the overthrow of soviet rule in Amur Province. The persons involved were members of a band headed by former Police Col. Arestoulov."

THE magazine, *Unity*, John Haynes Holmes, editor, devoted to "freedom, fellowship and character in religion," according to its announcement, ridicules the idea of bolshevist influence in the United States, and in the same issue announces that it has engaged Anna Louise Stroog to write "honest" reviews of the Chinese situation for the next six months. Anna Louise Stroog was for a long time Moscow correspondent of the national communist organ, the *Daily Worker*, and is recognized as a communist propagandist.

IN admitting the use in a sociology class of Smith College of a questionnaire in which students were asked if they had indulged in irregular sex experiences, and if so how often, and what they believed as

the justification for such practices, Professor Hankins, head of the sociology department of Smith College declared that as the result of a request from another woman's college fifty copies of the questionnaire were sent for class use.

DR. MOSES JOSEPH OLGIN, of Russian parentage, lecturer at the Workers' School of New York City, appeals in a recent issue of the *Daily Worker* to members of the Jewish Socialist Federation to join the Communist Party. He writes: "The party is legal. It is the American section of the Comintern (Moscow International). We are members of the party with full rights. There is no more 'number one' and 'number two.' We all agree that in case of urgent necessity we shall have to go underground. We now form factions within other organizations in order to secure communist leadership."

THE campaign against the California courts for having convicted Charles Anita Whitney, communist, for violation of the state law against belonging to an organization which advocates the use of violence in political or industrial disputes, was formidable. Chief leaders of the campaign were communists and left wing socialists, behind whom trails the usual procession of dupes and camouflaged radicals. The American Civil Liberties Union, headed by a professed anarchist and with several communists and socialists on its board of directors, and which is chiefly active in the effort to vindicate the "right" to advocate the use of violence to bring about the overthrow of the United States government, was especially interested. Many speakers were brought before women's organizations, schools, colleges and churches.

REV. HARRY F. WARD, of Union Theological Seminary, is broadcasting an appeal for funds to "relieve the wounded" at Hankow, China, received through Anna Louise Strong, the well known communist propagandist. Hankow is the headquarters of the communist wing of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

A LETTER published in the *London Patriot*, written by a "Briton in China," does serious injustice to the American Y. M. C. A. in China by accusing it of being engaged in pernicious "political propaganda" against "foreign interests and influences" in that country. The British attitude toward Americans and the American Y. M. C. A. in China is tinged with a dislike growing out of the unwillingness of the United States in the past to back foreign governments in acts of injustice toward China and the Chinese, and the exceptional popularity which Americans have enjoyed in China because of the friendly attitude of the United States. The American Y. M. C. A. is the special target of bolshevism, as has been revealed in Moscow encyclicals bearing on the Chinese situation. The Y. M. C. A. has been expelled from soviet Russia. It is true that some misguided leaders in the Y. M. C. A., like Sherwood Eddy, have revealed an unaccountable sympathy with anti-religious communism, which makes the Y. M. C. A.

special target of its hatred, but this by no means represents the great body of the members or officials of the organization at home or abroad.

WHILE agents, sympathizers and dupes of bolshevism in the United States violently oppose suppression by the American government of revolutionary plots against the government of the United States, M. Litvinoff, on behalf of the Moscow government, writes to the Polish authorities: "Poland has neglected her duty in not expelling persons known to be carrying on acts hostile to the soviet government." And while Moscow organizations pass resolutions demanding a pardon for Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted of a payroll murder by the courts of Massachusetts, the Moscow masters execute twenty persons for alleged political offenses in a single batch, without the formality of a trial. The comrades in Russia and the comrades in the United States seem to cling to the policy of treating revolution in the United States as a virtue, and in Russia as a crime. And while a formidable collection of American "liberals" recently protested to the President of the United States against alleged terrorism by the Roumanian government against communist revolutionaries, no one has heard a squeak out of them in criticism of the wholesale executions of political opponents of the soviet government in Russia, for reasons which will readily occur.

AT a communist meeting in Los Angeles on May 27, "Mother" Bloor announced that under pay of Charlotte Anita Whitney, recently convicted of violation of the California criminal syndicalism act, she was organizing "Work Women's Councils." She claimed a membership of 700 for the organization in Oakland, and 900 in San Francisco. "Mother" Bloor went from California to Arizona to raise funds for the *Daily Worker*, national communist organ. Communists, she declared, would organize 500,000 liberals in a movement to discredit the action of the California courts in convicting Miss Whitney, and should undertake to force a pardon. She declared that the Whitney defense committee expected to realize \$5,000 on a showing of Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jail Birds" in Los Angeles, and \$5,000 from a showing of the same picture in New York City; as well as money from soviet films and picnics, from Mrs. Gartz, Mrs. Spencer, Dr. Whitaker and other rich radicals.

THE latest work "razing" the United States is "The Rise of American Civilization," by Charles and Mary Beard. Professor Beard is the former Columbia professor who achieved notoriety a few years ago by muck-raking the framers of the American Constitution. Commendation of "The Rise of American Civilization" is especially enthusiastic in socialist publications. *The New Leader*, socialist national weekly, praises the "magnificent generalizations" found in the work. One of these, illustrating the temper of the authorship, reads: "Senator Lodge looked upon

himself as a sort of heir apparent to Webster's throne, and being in fact a tuncful mouthpiece for cotton-spinners hunting for Oriental markets." Partisan diatribe is praised in the radical and "liberal" press as a new and desirable form of "history," whereas it represents only a substitution of warped opinion for facts.

THE *Modern Quarterly*, Baltimore, recently established socialist review, publishes in its current issue two articles attacking existing conceptions of sexual morality, one of which is by Samuel D. Schmalhausen, who says, in an article affirmatively answering the question: "Will the Family Pass?": "We are in the midst of the most profound changes in human behavior that have ever occurred on this unstable planet, to wit, the revolutionary denial of age-old moral sanctions, the radical affirmation of a sexual ethics that opens up a brand new chapter in life's little ironies. The sexual revolution (currently distracting the attention of adolescents of all ages and all sexes) is a theme that merits consideration all by its important self. The family? Sad echo of an ancient dream. Wistful reminiscence of a world that passes like vague terrors in the night. An outflanked army marching courageously to defeat. A ghastly colossal shipwreck on the shores of time! The bankruptcy of the home is the one overwhelming human reality of our time. The coercive economic and moralistic props that bolster up the home, one at a time, have been undermined by an insidious process of erosion. The erosion of industrialization. The erosion of emancipation. The home, for long centuries the center and circumference of human existence, has shriveled until it has become that indefinable point in space which subtle mathematics attempts to locate."

DR. HARRY Emerson Fosdick says: "Many people, impatient, of slow progress, toward betterment, resort to explosive means to accomplish the end. Give the reds their due. They want a better world, even though they must throw away the fruits of a thousand years of civilization." What justification is there for the statement that the "reds" want a "better world"? Is it found in the form of despotism they have set up in Russia? It is true that some "reds" affect altruism, but their deeds belie their words. At the root of their philosophy lie unworthy passions—envy, hatred, cruelty and unbridled greed for power. It seems to be the fashion in some quarters to give full faith and credit to the good intentions of revolutionaries. In the case of the "reds" their real purposes—the destruction of the home, religion and the ordered state—are not steps toward a "better world"; their aims as well as their methods are underserving of praise from the pulpit of a religion it is the publicly proclaimed purpose of these "reds" to destroy.

IN THE Washington Star of June 20, appears a copyrighted story by Junius B. Wood from Moscow which states that Pravda, the official organ of the soviet

government, devoted much space to justifying the recent killing of a large number of people to vent its spite against Great Britain. The article continued: "Equal space is given to exhortation to citizens to renew the fight to wipe out Christianity within the country as the enemy of the soviet system."

SPEAKING at the Camp Tamiment, N. Y., socialist conference George Soule, one of the editors of the *New Republic* (former socialist) painted a gloomy future for the United States. If gold comes to the United States freely, he declared, it would encourage inflation, and a consequent crash, whereas if it comes slowly, it will cause contraction and consequent depression. He criticized business men for advocating lower federal, state and local taxes, stating that public construction was an important factor in prosperity. The socialist believes that the secret of prosperity is lengthening public and shortening private payrolls, decreasing investments in productive enterprise and increasing expenditures for politicized industry.

CHARLOTTE Anita Whitney, the California communist pardoned by Governor Young after seven years had been spent in an effort to secure her release on legal technicalities on conviction under the state criminal syndicalism act, celebrated the pardon by sending \$50 to the *Daily Worker*, national communist organ, to defend the editorial staff in a case involving the printing of a grossly indecent poem on the Statue of Liberty. Although the accused men have been found guilty and fined, thousands of dollars are being collected for defense purposes.

STUDENTS from Syracuse University and Bates college were guests in July of the Central Bureau of Proletarian students, on a tour of "investigation" of communism in soviet Russia. Such trips are always followed by pronouncements favoring communism and apologizing for dictatorship, wholesale executions and jailings on political charges, suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, atheist propaganda and other outstanding features of the Moscow despotism.

READERS of H. G. Wells' works should keep in mind that he is a socialist propagandist. Recently he has been denouncing in the British press the raid of the Atco headquarters which revealed a conspiracy for the overthrow of the British government by agents of the soviet government, and is grossly misrepresenting the facts in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italians convicted of a payroll robbery in Massachusetts, and defamed throughout the world by radicals because of their being anarchists, even to the extent of bombing outrages in which eight persons have been injured.

MM:DBS
61-126-918

August 29, 1967.

RECORDED

AUG 31 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LORRING.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,
copy of report of Agent [REDACTED] at Columbus,
Ohio, dated August 28, 1967, regarding the
SACCO - VANETTI case.

b7c

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 245958.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/92 BY SP-8013/mc



THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Columbus, Ohio**

REPORT MADE AT: Columbus, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-23-27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-23-27	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE: SACCO - VANZETTI			CHARACTER OF CASE: Alleged Anarchistic Activities in Behalf of.

REOPENED CASE

Columbus File #61-1

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No disturbances of consequence in this district incident to execution.

61-126

CLOSED.

DETAILS:

Reference is had to Agent's report of August 12, 1927, in this matter.

Reports reaching this office indicate only one disturbance concurrent with the execution of SACCO and VANZETTI early today. That disturbance occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, where the Franciscan Monastery of St. Joseph's Church was bombed early today, apparently with dynamite, shortly after the execution of these parties. According to reports no one was injured in the explosion. There have been no indications of other disturbances of anarchistic activities. Newspaper comment concerning this bombing attached to Bureau copies of this report.

CASE CLOSED

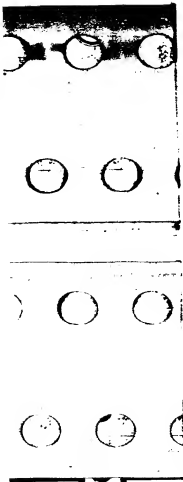
*b2
b7c*

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/2/82* BY *SP-8 BJS/mc*

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. C. Schrieber</i>	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3; Columbus 3;		RECORDED AND INDEXED: Aug 25 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: Div. #2	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 11. 23 12:15 P.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: Div. 1		CHECKED OFF: Aug 25 1927 JACKETED:



THE VIRGINIAN
LYNCHBURG, VA



THE FREDERICK
HUNTINGTON, W. VA



THE FAIRMONT
FAIRMONT, W. VA



THE NEW WATSON
FAIRMONT, W. VA

THE FAIRMONT
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

Attention #2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8/BJH

This magazine is respectfully
forwarded by Agent [REDACTED] b7c
for the information of the
Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

61-126-814
AUG 24 1927 P. M.
FILE

AUG 25 1927

8-19-27 - Fairmont, W. Va.

(Pittsburgh letter)

Not enclosed
See sample type 28

1 done
JH

61-

Complimentary Copy

THE
SOUTHERN MARYLAND
PRESS



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/2/84 BY [signature]

AUGUST
NINETEEN TWENTY
SEVEN

61-126

THE SOUTHERN

MARYLAND PRESS

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND

Vol VII Valley Lee, Md., August, 1927 Whole No. 22

In Memoriam

Devoted to the memory

of

American Honor

which departed this life

August 22, 1927

with the murder of

Baron and Bennett

Read in Press

OUR OWN QUESTIONNAIRE

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND PRESS

How many soldiers were killed in the World War?

How many non-combatants died from the effects of the

World War?

What was the cause of the World War and what did it

accomplish?

Do wars ever accomplish anything?

How can a nation be adequately prepared?

Does war defend women and children?

What is the best means of defense?

Can we get rid of war without changing human nature?

Is it necessary to change the economic system before we

get rid of war?

Are you going to support the next war?

(Answers on page 14)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON PROHIBITION

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause

of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within

itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it

attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation and

makes a crime out of things that are not crimes. A pro-

hibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which

our government was founded." Abraham Lincoln in 1840.

"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE DEAD!

But they are not dead in vain. The spirit of these two men will continue to inspire the common people against the oppression of the aristocracy, for generations to come.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case will go down through the ages as the most disgraceful blot on American history, but the victims of the case will go down as heroes and martyrs to liberty and tolerance in our world address triumph!"

"This we believe," says The Nation, (New York), "will be the verdict of history. Certain it is that if the precedents of history hold true, monuments are likely to be erected to Sacco and Vanzetti and the names of their prosecutors will fade out of history."

"If it had not been for these things, I might have live out my life, talking at street corners to account men. I might have died, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not of the privileged classes and our Department of Justice so outraged our courts are so biased in favor of the privileged classes and our men can we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding, for peace, as now we do by an accumulation of spirit."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This issue of the Southern Maryland Press has been delayed three weeks by the Sacco-Vanzetti murders. It was imperative that we wait until the final result of the pleas and petitions was ascertained before we expressed ourselves on the subject. The September about the fifteenth of the month.

faced prostitution, not only of and Vanzetti had been among the murderers.

8—That the prosecution had demonstrated in this case, The trial was a ghastly farce. The prisoner expected to go frame question and answers as to give a false impression, damaging to the defendant.

4—That the identification of Sacco and Vanzetti, by working on the jury and war-farever of the jury and made the charge against the jury, racism and anarchy, rather than murder. The state totally ignored the numerous honorable and reliable defense witnesses, and it was completely upheld by the presiding judge, Thayer. The contemptible conduct, judge Thayer showed his unfairness for the presiding judge, several weeks before the trial, when he made the remark publicly to some friends, that he "was going to fix those anarchistic bastards." He further demonstrated his extreme prejudice all through the trial by repeatedly referring to the defendants as "those damned anarchists."

Since the trial it has been discovered:—

—That one of the prosecution witnesses, a woman of bad reputation, had been bribed by the police into giving false testimony that she had seen Sacco and Vanzetti near the scene of the murder.

2—That the prosecution had suppressed evidence of an eyewitness who had been so close to the murder that he had been hit by one of the bullets and who flatly denied that Sacco and Vanzetti had been among the murderers.

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A SUGGESTION FOR MID-SUMMER MEDITATION IN THE BLACK HILLS FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GENERAL MONCADA

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND PRESS

Delivered after the receipt of a Maryland Letter from Col. Henry L. Simmon, ex-counsel, representative of President Coolidge in Nicaragua, a neighboring nation whose membership in the Pan-American Union. The letter closes with this threat: "The forces of the United States will accept the custody of the arms of those who willingly lay them down, and disarm forcibly those who will not do so."

"After nine months of patriotic and bloody strife the victorious armies of President Sacaas are nearing the Capital. In about twenty battles the Liberals showed their power and energy by routing the Conservatives in every way. The armies of Chamorro and Diaz have not won one victory, notwithstanding the evident protection given them by the American Marines.

The Liberal army has been victorious on all the battlefields on which its blood has been shed in defense of the Constitution and Law violated by Emiliano Chamorro and Adolfo Diaz.

But all these victories and the superb effort for liberty and honor have come to naught at the last hour by the mandate of the Government of the United States and its army, one of the largest on th.

The forces of the United States, representing 120,000,000 people, are powerful enough to do anything they please with our little country and its 800,000 inhabitants.

It would be inhuman to obligate the Nicaraguan people to shed their blood in a sad and sterile sacrifice. I am not inhuman. I placed myself at the head of the Constitutional forces in defense of a generous and noble cause. But I cannot counsel the nation now to shed all of its patriotic blood for our liberty. Because, despite this new sacrifice, this liberty would perish under the power of infinitely superior forces, and the country would fall deeper into the clutches of the North American Eagle.

We have fulfilled our duty—the Liberal army and myself. Yet I myself feel in my heart the deepest torture of my life. It may be that justice will triumph some day!"



EDITORIAL PAGE

"The League of Nations for World Peace," William

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION

AMONG THE MANY MEN AVAILABLE in Maryland politics to fill Senator Bruce's position, it is hard to pick any one man. However, after we have considered carefully, we are inclined to believe that every man in Maryland who has been President of the Senate will have much effect, as Senator Bruce has made himself thoroughly and universally unpopular with Maryland Democrats by his constant favoring of Big Business and Democrats by his union with Maryland and Democratic politicians. Besides being a convincing talker, an untiring worker and a thoroughly capable man in every way, any measure which conforms with the fundamental Democratic principle. He can be counted upon to vote for any and all tax reduction for the poor man is his son has married the daughter, and thereby strengthened the union between the two families, he is all the more apt to vote for all special privileges and protective measures in the Senate. Maryland should in place with a real Democrat, a man who upholds Democratic principles and Democratic ideas in the Senate.



HE WILL BE CALLED

David G. McIntosh, Jr. of Baltimore County. Senator McIntosh is no man more suited for the position nor more deserving of the honor than State Senator Bruce has made himself thoroughly and universally unpopular with Maryland Democrats by his constant favoring of Big Business and Democrats by his union with Maryland and Democratic politicians. Besides being a convincing talker, an untiring worker and a thoroughly capable man in every way, any measure which conforms with the fundamental Democratic principle. He can be counted upon to vote for any and all tax reduction for the poor man is his son has married the daughter, and thereby strengthened the union between the two families, he is all the more apt to vote for all special privileges and protective measures in the Senate. Maryland should in place with a real Democrat, a man who upholds Democratic principles and Democratic ideas in the Senate.

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND PRESS